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SOCIAL SECURITY IN REVIEW

During February thousands of workers received unemployment benefits for the first time under unemployment compensation laws administered by the States in cooperation with the Federal Government. Statistics now available on operations under this program in February are given elsewhere in this Bulletin. It is evident from these data that while the volume of unemployment benefit payments was small in comparison with relief and public-assistance expenditures, the total was substantial enough to warrant the hope that these payments have had the effect in some localities of alleviating drastic declines in purchasing power and averting for a time some relief needs which would otherwise have arisen. It has been pointed out frequently, however, by the Chairman of the Social Security Board and others, that during the first months a program based on insurance principles cannot be expected to meet a considerable portion of the need resulting from unemployment. Both eligibility for unemployment benefits and the weekly benefit rate are based on wages received in covered employment in prior periods, and many of those now unemployed have had little or no employment in covered occupations during the last year.

Two recent messages of the President to the Congress have a direct bearing on the unemployment compensation program. On March 22, the President sent to the House of Representatives an additional budget estimate of an appropriation for the Treasury Department amounting to \$40,561,886 "to provide funds to make available to each State which enacted in 1937 an approved unemployment compensation law, a portion of the proceeds from the Federal employers' tax in such State for the calendar year 1936." This sum represents 90 percent of the title IX tax collected with respect to employment in 1936 in 13 States, Alaska, and Hawaii. Credit against the Federal tax was not allowed in these jurisdictions for 1936,

since they did not have unemployment compensation laws under which contributions were payable for that year. Under the provisions of the act of August 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 754), the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to pay amounts so appropriated to the unemployment funds of the States involved, thus making these sums available for payment of benefits to qualified unemployed workers. On March 22 the President also submitted an estimate of a supplemental appropriation for the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1937-38, amounting to \$7 million, for grants to the States for administration of unemployment compensation laws.

Employment and pay rolls continued in February the decline which began last October, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The February decrease, however, was much smaller than any in the 3 previous months. Employment actually increased in more than half of the manufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The principal reductions were seasonal declines in retail and wholesale trade.

A more precise view of problems of unemployment than has previously been available is afforded by the detailed statistics currently released by the Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations. Summaries for States and large cities show for persons who registered in the census as unemployed, distributions according to age, sex, race, number of other workers in family, number of dependents, amount of income in the week preceding registration, and number of weeks of employment during the 12 months preceding.

Testimony presented recently before the Special Senate Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief has furnished a broad view of certain general problems of relief and unemployment. William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare of New York City, testifying before the committee, urged the necessity of coordinating the administration of

unemployment insurance and relief and recommended that existing unemployment compensation laws be modified so that basic payments to the unemployed will provide an allowance for dependents during the compensation period. He also recommended complete administrative integration of all forms of relief and assistance given on the basis of need. In discussing the type of problem now confronting many State and local agencies as a result of lack of coordination of the various programs designed to cope with unemployment, Mr. Hodson pointed out that in some instances weekly benefit rates under unemployment compensation laws may be less than the amounts which unemployed persons with dependents are eligible to receive in home relief.

Stuart A. Rice, Chairman of the Central Statistical Board, also testifying before the committee, presented an estimate of the total public expenditures for relief of destitution and unemployment during the 5 years from 1933 to 1937, inclusive. The total cost for this period was estimated by Dr. Rice at \$19.3 billion. Since this total includes administrative expense, costs of materials used, and other "overhead" costs, it is not comparable with the figures for all public relief compiled by the Social Security Board and reported elsewhere in this issue. Of this \$19.3 billion, nearly 74 percent represented Federal funds; the remainder, State and local funds. Mr. Rice estimated the total cost of relief per capita of total population at about \$151 for this 5-year period. The annual per capita cost, \$12.75 in 1933, rose to more than \$31 in 1934 and 1935, and \$41.30 in 1936; it declined in 1937 to \$34.49. Of the total for the 5-year period, emergency public works and work relief accounted for nearly 56 percent, general relief for a little more than 26 percent, the program of the Civilian Conservation Corps a little less than 10 percent, and special types of public assistance about 5 percent. Rehabilitation loans to destitute and low-income farmers and costs of surplus commodities distributed for relief accounted for the balance.

Data compiled by the Social Security Board indicate that the amount of obligations from public funds incurred for aid to persons in need again showed an increase for February over the total for the preceding month. The numbers of recipients of practically all types of public relief also increased in February. It is estimated that a total of 6 million different households were aided in February under one or more of the several relief

and assistance programs on which reports are received by the Social Security Board or other Federal agencies. These households probably comprised about 18.5 million persons. It should be noted that the rise in both expenditures and recipients from January to February was less sharp than that recorded from December to January. While these data may not reflect accurately the extent of existing need, since in some localities relief funds are not available to provide for increasing case loads, there is some reason to believe that increase in need slackened in February. The trend of employment in February, noted above, lends support to this belief.

Total obligations from Federal, State, and local funds incurred for payments to recipients of all types of public aid, including the Works Program, amounted in February to approximately \$216.6 million, exclusive of administrative expense. Of this amount, about \$40.6 million represented payments to 1.6 million recipients of old-age assistance, to 59,000 of the needy blind, and to 600,000 dependent children in 243,000 families. Payments to these recipients accounted for nearly 19 percent of obligations incurred for February 1938, for aid to persons in need as compared with less than 14 percent for February 1937. All 48 States and the 3 other jurisdictions eligible for participation in the public-assistance programs under the Social Security Act now have enacted laws to provide for assistance to the needy aged. The roster of States was completed on March 31, when Governor James H. Price signed the public-assistance law enacted by the Virginia legislature earlier in the month. The law is to become effective July 1, 1938.

While general problems of unemployment, relief, and public assistance have held a large measure of public attention in recent weeks, continued progress has been recorded in administrative operations of the old-age insurance program under the Social Security Act. The only payments to individuals now being made under this program are lump-sum payments to wage earners in covered employments who have reached the age of 65, or to the estates or relatives of eligible workers who die before receiving payments. Claims for lump-sum payments under this program continued to flow in at the rate of more than 800 per day. By the end of February, more than 93,000 claims had been certified by the Board for payment by the Treasury Department.

CENSUS CLASSIFICATIONS AND SOCIAL SECURITY CATEGORIES

Laura Wendt *

The last complete enumeration of the working population in the United States is the 1930 census of occupations, taken in connection with the regular decennial census of population about 5 years before the Social Security Act was passed. The returns were classified primarily according to occupation, that is, the trade, profession, or particular kind of work done by the individual. A supplementary tabulation, based on classification by industry and occupation, showed the industrial affiliations or establishments in which the particular types of work were carried on. Except for agriculture, there was no complete segregation of the workers by class of work or status of worker (whether employer, salaried employee, wage worker, or unpaid family worker). Certain provisions of the Social Security Act refer to salaried employees and wage workers, with certain exceptions, chiefly on an industrial basis and on the basis of self-employment. Statistics showing the relative numbers of employers and self-employed and the relative numbers of workers in covered and excepted categories of work would be helpful in the analysis of various problems but are not available, as such, in the 1930 census.

A census designed to yield statistics which would meet the needs of social legislation and administration would differ from the 1930 census in several respects. (1) It would make basic the industrial rather than the occupational classification of the worker. Since the exceptions from the Social Security Act are chiefly on an industrial basis, a distribution of workers by industry rather than by kind of work performed is significant for purposes of coverage. (2) It would expand the question on class of work, so that the workers in industrial classifications would be tabulated according to class of work. It might go so far as to apply the question to all the popu-

lation of working age and thereby obtain at least the principal economic status of each member of the family: that is, (a) proprietor, employer, or working on own account; (b) employee receiving wage or salary; (c) unpaid family worker. Thus, a count of the unpaid family workers in nonagricultural pursuits, as well as those in agriculture, would be available. The tabulation would also necessarily make a distinction between housewives and domestic servants working for pay and living in the home with the family, and between housewives and members of the family working without pay in so-called gainful pursuits. (3) It would make it possible to determine the number of persons employed in medical, educational, or research establishments; religious bodies; and other such organizations. The division of "professional service" in the 1930 census includes enumerations of individuals whose work cannot easily be assigned to the excepted fields of public service (the Federal and State governments and divisions, with their instrumentalities) and non-profit organizations, without more knowledge as to whether these persons were employed in educational, philanthropic, or medical establishments (such as those in which employment is excepted by the act) or were engaged in private pursuits.

The Social Security Board has experienced considerable difficulty in attempting to show the composition of the gainful workers¹ in 1930 in accordance with categories outlined in the act. From such a census as here proposed it would be possible to ascertain the relative numbers of individuals engaged at the time of the census in fields covered by or excepted from the provisions of the Social Security Act. An attempt is made in this study to group the gainful workers by categories outlined in the old-age insurance pro-

*This study is a revision of statistical material prepared by the writer in the Bureau of Research and Statistics as a part of a more comprehensive report on excepted groups developed for the Advisory Council on Social Security under the general direction of Julius T. Wendzel, Acting Chief, Division of Economic Studies.

¹ The term "gainful worker," in census usage, includes all persons who usually follow a gainful occupation, although they may not have been employed when the census was taken. It does not include women doing housework in their homes without wages and having no other employment, or children working at home merely on general household work, on chores, or at odd times on other work.

gram of the Social Security Act. Since the census of occupations was not designed along these specific lines, an attempt to analyze the data on this basis will necessarily involve certain assumptions and judgments. Such an analysis must be expressed in terms of approximations, admittedly subject to error, with an explanation of the underlying assumptions or judgments on which the estimates are based.

An estimate of the composition of the working population in terms of the old-age benefits provisions of the act involves two views: (1) the number of workers concerned as of some given date, and (2) the number concerned over a specified period of time. It must be emphasized that the Social Security Act excludes not individuals but certain types of employments and classes of work. Since individuals often shift from one industry to another, the number of persons who have acquired or are acquiring rights to benefits under the old-age insurance program is very much larger than the number who are engaged in covered employment at a given time, such as that at which a census is taken. All figures cited subsequently must be read as indicating merely the composition of the working population at the time of the 1930 census in terms of the categories of employment later marked out by the provisions of the Social Security Act. They do not indicate the number of persons in such employments at the present time or the number who now have acquired or are acquiring rights toward future benefits under provisions of the Social Security Act. In certain fields, a large number of individuals who were classified in the census in categories excepted from the act will attain rights to benefit under it at some time during their lives. For example, many persons who would be enumerated in a spring month as agricultural laborers work in factories or shops or stores in winter months,² so that over a period of time they will acquire rights to old-age benefits.

An analysis of the composition of the working population at a given time, such as is here reported, is a starting point for estimates of the second type, i. e., of the cumulative numbers of individuals who have acquired rights under the provisions of the Social Security Act because of

their participation in covered employment at one time or another over a period of years.³

In *The Labor Supply in the United States*,⁴ Mr. W. S. Woytinsky rearranged the statistics in the 1930 census according to the needs of social security administration by crossing an industrial classification with one based on classes of work. The gainful workers in the various major divisions of the census were reclassified by industries under groupings of employers (including self-employed persons), unpaid family workers, professional persons, salaried employees, skilled workers, semi-skilled workers, unskilled workers, and service workers. From such an arrangement of statistics the numbers in the covered and excepted groups can be obtained. For social security purposes, however, it is necessary further to reclassify the census groups. For instance, it is important to separate clearly those groups which are excepted because of *class of work* (self-employment) from those groups which are excepted as *employees* in specified industries. It is further necessary to distribute into social security categories various census groups which as a whole are excluded but which cut across several social security categories. For instance, almost the entire group of trained nurses is excepted, but the group must be distributed by type of exception, such as employment in nonprofit establishments or in public service, and private-duty nursing. Mr. Woytinsky kindly consented to act in an advisory capacity in this further reclassification.

Under the old-age benefits provisions of the Social Security Act, coverage is related to salaries or wages without specification of the particular occupation or industry in which they are received, while exceptions from the act refer to wages and salaries received in specified fields of work and to all recompense for self-employment. For this reason, the method followed has been to determine on the basis of the 1930 census the number of gainful workers in the excepted fields, and, by subtraction, the number in employments which would have been covered. Chapter 7 of Volume V, "General Report on Occupations," of the *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930*, is used throughout as the basis of these computations.

² The general rule used by the census is to consider only the most important occupation of the workers. If two occupations were returned for the same person, the first-named occupation was generally considered. Hence, no allowance is made for a double coding of occupations to cover such shifts of workers.

³ The estimates here reported have been adopted by the Bureau of Research and Statistics and the Analysis Division, Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, of the Social Security Board as the basis for further computations of the second type.

⁴ Woytinsky, W. S. *The Labor Supply in the United States*, pp. 1-40. Committee on Social Security, Social Science Research Council, 1936.

Bureau of Internal Revenue rulings with respect to definitions of employment are used in some cases in assigning groups to various social security categories. Since the present groupings are subject to change by subsequent rulings, the estimates must be taken as tentative.

Gainful Workers in Excepted Pursuits

Agriculture

In the 1930 census, gainful workers in agriculture are classified by class of work or status of worker, and it is a simple matter to reclassify them by categories recognized in the old-age insurance program. The census classification of farmers (owners and tenants) includes all the self-employed; farm managers and foremen are wage earners or salaried employees; and farm laborers can be separated into the two classes of wage workers and unpaid family workers. Farmers—owners and tenants—and unpaid family workers will be placed subsequently in a grouping of the self-employed. Agricultural employees enumerated in the 1930 census comprise:

Total, agricultural labor.....	2, 800, 194
Wage workers.....	2, 732, 972
Managers and foremen.....	67, 222

Domestic Service

The exception of employment in domestic service by the Social Security Act is limited to employment in a private home and to services of a household nature, such as those rendered by cooks, waiters, maids, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, and similar groups. Similar services performed in or about rooming or lodging houses, boarding houses, hotels, restaurants, and other offices or establishments are not excepted. Persons in employment affected by this exception are enumerated by the census in the division of "domestic and personal service (not elsewhere classified)," which includes persons engaged in domestic service in private homes and commercial establishments, personal services, laundries, and cleaning, dyeing, and pressing shops. Since various classes of workers are enumerated in this division, it is necessary to select groups who were employed in domestic service in private homes.

The number who fall within this exception is estimated as follows:

Total, domestic service in private homes. 2, 103, 605

Housekeepers and stewards.....	195, 808
Laundresses and laundresses.....	357, 525
Cooks (not in hotels, restaurants, etc.).....	273, 594
Other servants (not in hotels, restaurants, etc.).....	1, 240, 086
Porters.....	24, 461
Waiters.....	12, 131

It is possible that some of the other groups listed in the census may contain a small—probably negligible—proportion of domestic workers.

Casual Labor

It is difficult to estimate the number of gainful workers who should be classified as within the exception concerning "casual labor not in the course of the employer's trade or business." Since the exception refers to no particular type of employment or industry but rather to labor which is incidental to the employer, there is no distinct census group so classified. Probably laborers enumerated in various census groupings come within this definition from time to time.

Under "not specified industries and services" is a group of 695,865 general and not specified laborers and a group of 153,152 operatives not otherwise specified. Mr. Woytinsky's estimate of the casual-labor group included these two classes only.⁵ However, since some casual labor is not casual in the meaning specified in the act, it is likely that some of these general laborers and operatives are engaged in labor which is in the course of the employer's business. For this reason, only 50 percent of these two groups is included in the estimate given below. While there are undoubtedly some casual laborers distributed in the labor groups in various industries, particularly in the building trades, it is not possible to determine the number, and the figure obtained from "not specified industries and services" is taken as the estimate for such types of laborers.

Following a ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the effect that temporary services performed in a private home by a nurse who is not employed by a doctor, hospital, or employer other than the person under care, constitute casual labor within the meaning of the act,⁶ the practical nurses listed in the census and a portion of the trained nurses listed are included in this group. Some practical nurses in the home may combine house-

⁵ Ibid., p. 32.

⁶ Bureau of Internal Revenue. *Internal Revenue Bulletin, Cumulative Bulletin 1937-1*, Rulings 8400-8792, S. S. T. 71 (January-June 1937), pp. 407-8.

work and domestic tasks with care of the sick, and there might be some justification for including a part of that group under "domestic service." From the standpoint of the trained nurse or practical nurse, moreover, private-duty nursing may be considered as "self-employment." In view of the ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue on nursing in homes, for the purposes of the present analysis the entire group of practical nurses and the trained nurses on private duty in homes are placed in the casual-labor category.

The figure of 287,951 trained nurses, enumerated in "professional service," includes such groups as private-duty nurses in the homes of patients; nurses in hospitals, clinics, or organized medical services; and nurses in the field of public health. Nurses in industry who were counted in the total of 294,189 in the occupational classification were distributed throughout various industries in the combined industrial and occupational classification in chapter 7. In these estimates the group of trained nurses is assigned to the various covered or excepted categories according to a distribution of nurses by type of employment found in *The Costs of Medical Care*,⁷ and information obtained from the United States Public Health Service.

Under "independent hand trades" there were enumerated 158,380 dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factories) some of whom might be considered casual labor when they work in private homes irregularly or incidentally. However, it seems likely that the bulk of such people would be self-employed during most of the time, and therefore this entire group is placed in the self-employed group, discussed in subsequent pages.

The estimate for the casual-labor group, therefore, is:

Total, casual labor.....	695, 952
Trained nurses on private duty.....	118, 000
Practical nurses.....	153, 443
General and not specified laborers (50 percent).....	347, 933
Operatives, not otherwise specified (50 percent).....	76, 576

Officers and Members of Crews

When preliminary estimates were made as to the number of persons involved in the exception of "service performed as an officer or member of the crew of a vessel," the narrow application to sailors and seamen actually engaged in causing the vessel

to move through the water was accepted, and the number involved, on the basis of the 1930 census enumeration, was estimated to be only about 89,000 people, consisting of 24,485 captains, masters, mates, and pilots, and 64,700 sailors and deck hands. Bureau of Internal Revenue regulations and rulings, however, have held to a wider interpretation, including all persons serving on board the vessel and contributing in any way to the operation and welfare of the vessel, provided the individual is subject to the authority of the master or owner of the vessel and that the service is performed under his supervision.⁸ Accordingly, the estimates are now revised to include such individuals.

Under the classification of "water transportation" in the census there are included 299,804 gainful workers, some of whom are engaged on shore in the construction of docks, piers, or ferries, or in office work in connection with the industry, while others are engaged on vessels. Consequently, there are workers in some types of occupations which fall entirely within the exception, some in occupations not affected by it, and some in types of work which might be carried on aboard vessels or on shore. Of the census groups relating to proprietors and officials, those listed as captains, masters, mates, and pilots are undoubtedly excepted. It is doubtful that many of the clerical and related groups of workers who were enumerated would be members of crews. However, on large passenger ships in particular, there are pursers with a number of clerical assistants. Possibly a small number of the clerks listed under "water transportation," say 25 percent or less, should be considered members of the crews of vessels.

In the skilled and semiskilled labor groups, there are a number of occupations which could be carried on either on land or sea. Such workers as carpenters, electricians, machinists, mechanics (not otherwise specified), and others would fall in this group, as would some of the radio operators listed under "radio broadcasting and transmitting." Firemen and oilers of machinery also might work on vessels or docks. Since it is difficult to determine precisely how these workers are distributed between service on shore and on

⁷ Falk, I. S., Rorem, C. Rufus, and Ring, Martha D. *The Costs of Medical Care*. Pub. of the Com. on the Costs of Medical Care: No. 27, p. 251, 1933.

⁸ Bureau of Internal Revenue. *Internal Revenue Bulletin, Cumulative Bulletin XV-2*, Rulings 8150-8459, S. S. T. 58 (July-December 1936), p. 414; *Internal Revenue Bulletin, Cumulative Bulletin 1937-1*, Rulings 8460-8792, S. S. T. 113 (January-June 1937), p. 473.

vessels, it seems reasonable to assign 50 percent of the group excepted as crews of vessels. While the proportion may vary for its components, this estimate of 50 percent of the whole group is probably as accurate as an estimate obtained by more refined methods.

There are a number of workers in occupations in the service group who seem more likely to be employed on vessels than on shore. Accordingly, all the workers listed as cooks, housekeepers and stewards, porters, and waiters are included in the excepted category. Again, this inclusive estimate may not be entirely accurate.

As of the 1930 census, therefore, the total number of workers affected by the exception of officers and members of crews of vessels is estimated at about 144,000. A definition of "crew" less broad than that adopted in the Bureau of Internal Revenue ruling and used for this analysis would, of course, very considerably restrict the total here estimated for this category. The figure of 144,000 is probably much less than the number actually engaged in such service at the time of the census, as it is likely that many seamen aboard vessels at sea would be overlooked in such an enumeration.

The gainful workers in this group consist of:

Total, officers, members of crews, and other workers on vessels.....	144, 393
Captains, masters, mates, and pilots.....	24, 485
Clerks (25 percent).....	3, 213
Sailors and deck hands.....	64, 700
Carpenters, electricians, engineers, machinists, mechanics, firemen, oilers, operatives, radio operators (50 percent).....	28, 291
Apprentices.....	80
Cooks, housekeepers and stewards, porters, and waiters.....	23, 624

Public-Service Employees

The term "public-service employees" refers to two excepted fields: (1) employment by the United States Government, and (2) employment by a State or any political subdivision thereof. Since such employees have some common characteristics and since, in many cases, it is difficult to separate the census enumerations into Federal, State, and local groups, the estimate of the numbers involved includes the employees under both exceptions.

The number of employees in these categories is difficult to estimate. Some, but not nearly all of

them, are classified in the division of "public service (not elsewhere classified)," while others are included in "professional service" and various other divisions.

A number of persons employed in public service, such as teachers and college presidents and professors, some public-health nurses and nurses in government hospitals, physicians and dentists in public-health agencies, librarians, and various other professional workers are listed under "professional service." In addition, such employees as helpers, service workers, and office employees, who are employed by these professional persons, are grouped together in "professional service." There are also a number of workers engaged in construction and maintenance work who should be assigned to the category of public service. A certain amount of error is to be expected when estimates are made from collective groups such as these.

On the basis of the group listed in the census under "public service" and from assumptions concerning other groups, the number of gainful workers employed in public service is estimated at 2,875,000. This figure is somewhat lower than the figure of 3,228,702 employees as given by the Department of Commerce in *National Income in the United States, 1929-35*, and is probably not as accurate, particularly in the estimate of other employees in schools, hospitals, and such establishments. Census figures are probably low for some branches of Federal employees; for instance, Department of Commerce figures for the number of Federal employees in the Army and Navy total about 266,000, while the census figure for "soldiers, sailors and marines" is 132,830. It is readily understood that such groups as these or groups of Foreign Service employees would be difficult to enumerate by the census method.

The group of approximately 2,875,000 public-service employees includes:

Total, public service.....	2, 874, 620
All employees listed as such in the census (except builders and building contractors)....	1, 049, 223
Postal service.....	283, 936
Public-school teachers.....	963, 100
College professors.....	11, 500
County agents.....	5, 597
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions....	14, 520
Cemetery keepers (33½ percent).....	3, 254
Trained nurses.....	100, 000
Physicians and surgeons.....	6, 000

Librarians (75 percent).....	22, 210
Other professional occupations.....	40, 000
Salaried or wage workers in professional service.....	140, 000
Construction and maintenance.....	211, 000
Foresters, forest rangers, timber cruisers and lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers....	24, 280

The census totals for school teachers and college presidents and professors were assigned to the public-service and nonprofit groups according to estimates based on information derived from various bulletins and surveys of the United States Office of Education and the *Directory of Catholic Colleges and Schools, 1932-1933*.⁹

In *Social Work Year Book, 1933*,¹⁰ it is estimated that 500 of the 15,020 keepers of charitable and penal institutions listed in the census should be considered as social workers, so the number included here is 500 less than the number listed in the census.

The census lists 9,762 cemetery keepers. In the absence of definite figures, these are distributed equally among public agencies, nonprofit associations, and associations operating for profit.

Trained nurses were assigned to the various groups according to a distribution of nurses by type of employment found in *The Costs of Medical Care*¹¹ and from information obtained from the United States Public Health Service. Physicians and surgeons were also estimated from these two sources.

The figure for librarians includes 75 percent of the census total. A survey of libraries by the Office of Education, entitled *Statistics of Public, Society and School Libraries, 1929*,¹² indicates that at least 75 percent of librarians should be placed in the public-service category.

The persons listed in "professional service" under "other professional occupations" include a number of scientific and professional workers in government service; the figure used (40,000) is only a rough estimate of this number.

The figure for the wage and salaried workers is based on an estimate made by Mr. Woytinsky.¹³ There are about 560,000 wage workers and salaried employees listed in "professional service" in semi-professional pursuits and other occupations and as attendants and keepers. Of this group, 50 per-

cent, or 280,000 employees, were estimated by Mr. Woytinsky to be engaged in public service and in nonprofit organizations. It is estimated here that half of that number were public-service employees.

A number of employees enumerated in the construction and maintenance of roads and streets and in publicly owned utilities, such as gas works and electric power plants, are counted as public-service employees. Estimates of the Committee on Economic Security¹⁴ indicate that approximately 25 percent of the wage workers and salaried employees in these groups were in public service within the meaning of the Social Security Act. Accordingly, this analysis includes 211,000 employees in this category.

Some government employees in forestry, such as foresters, forest rangers, and timber cruisers, were enumerated in the division of "forestry," as were some skilled and unskilled laborers. The estimate here includes all foresters, forest rangers, and timber cruisers, and 10 percent of (1) foremen, (2) inspectors, scalers, and surveyors, (3) teamsters and haulers, and (4) other lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.

Employees in Nonprofit Organizations

Most of the persons employed in nonprofit organizations are listed in the census under "professional service." Some of the difficulties arising in an attempt to estimate this group have been discussed in connection with the estimates of the employees in public service: (1) It is difficult to determine what proportion of the professional groups are self-employed and what proportions are employed in nonprofit organizations or in public service; (2) it is difficult to estimate the semiprofessional employees and laborers attached to such organizations.

On the basis of the census figures given under "professional service," estimates for this group include:

Total, employees in nonprofit organizations.....	569, 316
College professors.....	50, 400
Teachers in private elementary and secondary schools.....	80, 900
Librarians.....	6, 000
Trained nurses.....	65, 000
Physicians and surgeons.....	6, 700
Social workers.....	29, 424
Religious workers.....	31, 290

⁹ National Catholic Welfare Conference, Dept. of Education. *Directory of Catholic Colleges and Schools, 1932-1933*, 285 pp. 1932.

¹⁰ Russell Sage Foundation. *Social Work Year Book, 1933*, p. 494. 1933.

¹¹ Falk, Rorem, and Ring, op. cit., pp. 242, 251.

¹² U. S. Office of Education, Bulletin No. 37, 366 pp. 1930.

¹³ Unpublished data.

¹⁴ Social Security Board. *Social Security in America*, pp. 386-87. 1937.

Clergymen.....	148, 848
Other professional occupations.....	7, 000
Keepers of charitable and penal institutions.....	500
Cemetery keepers (33¼ percent).....	3, 254
Salary and wage workers.....	140, 000

The numbers of teachers in nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools and the college professors given above were estimated from various bulletins of the United States Office of Education and the *Directory of Catholic Colleges and Schools, 1932-1933*.

The number of librarians listed in the census was distributed among industry, public and school libraries, and libraries under the control of nonprofit organizations, on the basis of information obtained from *Statistics of Public, Society and School Libraries, 1929*. The figure given here includes about 20 percent of the librarians listed.

The total number of trained nurses given in the census was distributed among the various groups according to a distribution of nurses by types of employment in *The Costs of Medical Care* and from information obtained from the United States Public Health Service. Physicians and surgeons also were estimated roughly from these two sources. It is possible that some practical nurses would be employed in nonprofit hospitals, but since the entire group is listed above in the casual-labor category no attempt is made to place in this group the small proportion which may be involved.

Of the "other professional occupations" listed under "professional service," 40,000 were included in public service; and of the remainder, 7,000 were placed in nonprofit organizations to make some allowance for research workers in foundations and such establishments.

In *Social Work Year Book, 1933*, it is estimated that 500 of the 15,020 "keepers of charitable and penal institutions" listed in the census should be included as social workers.

The census lists a group of 9,762 cemetery keepers, which in this analysis is divided among public agencies, associations operating for profit, and nonprofit associations.

As explained in the section dealing with public-service employees, the 140,000 wage and salaried workers included in this estimate are based on Mr. Woytinsky's estimate of 280,000 wage and salaried workers employed in professional services in nonprofit organizations and public service.

Self-Employment

The census classification does not, in general, make a clear distinction between employees and employers and the self-employed. The latter are shown for various industries in totals such as "owners, operators, and proprietors" or "managers and officials" and include persons working as individuals and employers with one or more persons in their employ, and, in some cases, corporation officials. A number of professional people should be included among the self-employed, but the census figures in many cases include those working independently and those employed in nonprofit organizations or public agencies, making it difficult to ascertain the number really self-employed.

In his estimate of the self-employed, Mr. Woytinsky¹⁵ included the following grouping:

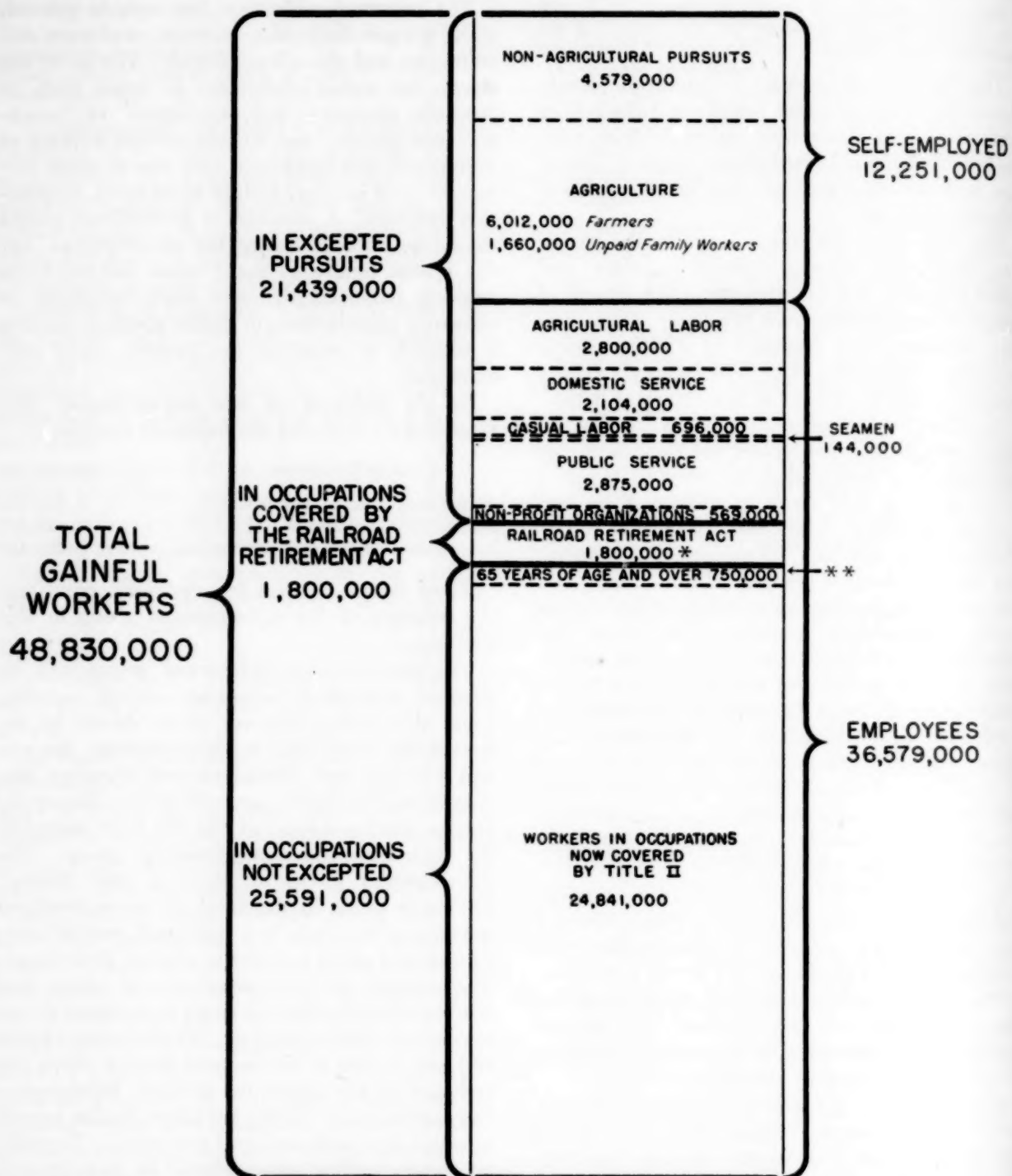
Total, self-employed.....	10, 646, 294
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	6, 090, 942
Nonagricultural pursuits.....	3, 845, 182
Independent professional persons.....	710, 170

These figures, with a few revisions, constitute the estimate of the self-employed group in this analysis.

The independent professional group will be counted with those in nonagricultural pursuits. From this group, however, there should be deducted the clergymen, religious workers, lawyers and justices, and physicians and surgeons previously counted in the nonprofit and public-service groups, leaving a total of 504,523 to be added to the figure for the nonagricultural group. The self-employed group in "forestry and fishing" will be included in the total for nonagricultural pursuits rather than in a combined total of agriculture and allied industries, such as that shown. The estimate of the nonagricultural group does not contain a number of small proprietors in the division of personal services. For instance, owners and proprietors of barber and beauty shops are included in the figure for barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists. There are other smaller groups in which some self-employed are found. To make allowance for the self-employed in such groups, the total in nonagricultural pursuits is increased

¹⁵ Woytinsky, op. cit., pp. 24-25.

Chart I.—A reclassification of the gainful workers in the 1930 census in terms of provisions of title II of the Social Security Act



*While the provisions of title II do not exclude workers who are in occupations covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, that act specifically excludes those workers from the old-age benefits system administered under the Social Security Act.

**Technically, this group is now excepted by title II, but after the system has been in operation for a time such workers will tend to be covered by reason of wages received in previous years.

Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Economic Studies.

by 150,000 persons. The estimate of the self-employed used in this analysis, therefore, includes:

Total self-employed.....	10, 590, 647
Farmers (owners and tenants).....	6, 012, 012
Nonagricultural pursuits.....	4, 578, 635

Unpaid Family Labor

The census schedule included an inquiry which was to indicate whether the individual was an employer, a wage or salary worker, working on his or her own account, or an unpaid family worker, but the number of unpaid family workers is given only for agriculture. There are probably numbers of unpaid family workers in retail trade, independent trades, boarding houses, and other enterprises also. While it is recognized that the figure is not really indicative of the total number of unpaid family workers; the enumeration of 1,659,792 persons as such in agriculture is taken as the estimate of the group.

Workers Covered by the Railroad Retirement Act

The Railroad Retirement Act, which was passed shortly after the Social Security Act had been approved, provides an exclusion from the old-age benefits system which differs from the exceptions discussed above. According to the provisions of title II of the Social Security Act railroad workers are in covered fields of employment, but by the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act they are covered by a special type of old-age insurance and are specifically excluded from the old-age benefits system administered under the Social Security Act. For this reason the workers in the employ of railroads and their auxiliary enterprises are placed in a separate category in this analysis, and are deducted from the total gainful workers before an estimate is made of the number of gainful workers who would have been in covered fields of employment.

The census enumerates 1,583,067 workers in "steam railroads," but the exact number of workers who would have been affected by the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act in 1930 is not known. The figure used in this analysis is the estimate made by Mr. Woytinsky¹⁶ that

¹⁶ Unpublished data.

approximately 1,800,000 would have been insured under that act.

Gainful Workers in Occupations Not Excepted in Title II

The preceding estimates for the numbers in excepted employments total approximately 9,188,000 persons, to which should be added the groups of 10,591,000 self-employed and 1,660,000 unpaid family workers, making a total of 21,439,000 persons in excepted groups as of the enumeration of the 1930 census. Out of the 48,830,000 gainful workers reported in that census, there would remain 27,391,000 persons who

Table 1.—A reclassification of the gainful workers in the 1930 census in terms of provisions of title II of the Social Security Act.

Categories of workers	Number of gainful workers	Percentage of total
Total gainful workers enumerated in the 1930 census.....	48, 830, 000	100. 0
Gainful workers in pursuits excepted by title II of the Social Security Act, total.....	21, 439, 000	43. 9
Self-employed, total.....	12, 251, 000	25. 1
Employees, total.....	9, 188, 000	18. 8
Agricultural labor.....	2, 800, 000	5. 7
Domestic service.....	2, 104, 000	4. 3
Casual labor.....	696, 000	1. 4
Officers and members of crews.....	144, 000	. 3
Public service.....	2, 875, 000	5. 9
Nonprofit organizations.....	569, 000	1. 2
Gainful workers in occupations covered by Railroad Retirement Act ¹	1, 800, 000	3. 7
Gainful workers in occupations not excepted by title II of the Social Security Act, total.....	25, 591, 000	52. 4
Workers 65 years of age and over ²	750, 000	1. 5
Workers in occupations now covered by title II.....	24, 841, 000	50. 9

¹ While the provisions of title II do not exclude workers who are in occupations covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, that act specifically excludes these workers from the old-age benefits system administered under the Social Security Act.

² Although title II provides that wages received by persons 65 years of age and over in covered employments may not be counted toward old-age benefits, after the system has been in operation for some time this group will tend to be covered by reason of wages received in previous years.

were not in these excepted pursuits. For purposes of determining the number covered by the old-age insurance program, however, there should be deducted from the 27,391,000 employees the 1,800,000 persons estimated by Mr. Woytinsky to have been insured under the Railroad Retirement Act. After allowance is made for this special group, the number remaining in covered fields is 25,591,000. Of this group, 750,000 were estimated by Mr. Woytinsky¹⁷ to be 65 years of age

¹⁷ Woytinsky, op. cit., p. 32.

and over. Under the provisions of the Social Security Act, wages from covered employments received by persons aged 65 and over may not be counted toward old-age benefits, so that persons who have attained that age are not "covered" by the system. When the old-age insurance program has been in operation for a period of time, however, it may be safely assumed that a large share of aged persons enumerated in the field of covered employments will be covered by the system in the sense that they will be in receipt of or eligible for monthly old-age benefits by reason of wages received from covered employments in previous years. After these 750,000 persons are deducted, the number estimated as a starting point for the group affected by the old-age insurance program is 24,841,000 persons.

Summary

The analysis, then, of the composition of the 48.8 million gainful workers in the 1930 census with reference to old-age insurance is shown in the table and accompanying chart. A total of 21.4 million, approximately 44 percent, is excepted by the provisions of the act: (1) the self-employed group numbering about 12.2 million, and (2) the group of 9.2 million in the various types of excepted employment. The remaining 27.4 million fall under some form of social insurance, 1.8 million (about 4 percent) under the Railroad Retirement Act, and 25.6 million (about 52 percent) under the old-age insurance program of the Social Security Act, with 24.8 million of these under 65 and falling within covered occupational groups.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS · DIVISION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RESEARCH

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

Benefit payments in February were considerably larger than in January while the number of initial claims for benefits was markedly less. Both changes reflect the conditions incident to the initiation of the benefit-payment program. During the first weeks of January, workers who had been unemployed for weeks or months registered their claims for benefits; initial claims during February, however, represent in large part current lay-offs or separations. The increase in the number of continued claims in February indicates the continued unemployment of many workers; but it is doubtful whether the figure represents accurately the extent of continued unemployment. Many workers are still unaware of the necessity of periodic renewal of their claims, in spite of the efforts of State agencies to make clear this part of the procedure.

Table 1 shows the number of initial and continued claims received for partial and for total unemployment during January and February 1938 in the 19 States from which reports for one of these months had been received on Form UC-214 by April 2. For reporting purposes, an initial claim is defined by the Social Security Board as the first application for benefits in a period of unemployment; a continued claim is defined as a claim repeated weekly, following the filing of an initial claim, during a period of unemployment. Many States have decided that they will not immediately disallow a claim if a worker fails to report for 1 to 4 weeks following his initial claim; a claim filed after such a period is considered a continued claim, although the intervening weeks are not compensable. In a few States, only the first claim made by a worker during a benefit year is considered as an initial claim; all other claims during that year are considered as continued claims. In a few other States, a claim filed for the first week in a quarter is considered an initial claim when wage credits for the past quarter result in a re-determination of the benefit amount, even though there has been no interruption of the spell of unemployment. For the present the number of claims which might be classified as initial claims in one State, and as continued claims in another

State, is too small to result in marked differences in the data from different States.

The number and amount of benefit payments during January and February in the States which had reported by April 2 are shown in table 2. Benefit payments during January were limited, since in many States the first compensable week was the final week of the month or, where the waiting period was 4 weeks, the first week in February. In most States, the waiting period for partial unemployment is twice as long as that for total unemployment; consequently, as compared with claims, the number of payments for partial unemployment was considerably smaller than the number for total unemployment. Moreover, in some States the unemployment compensation agency has concentrated on the payment of benefits to workers who are totally unemployed. In Louisiana, where the waiting period for total unemployment is 4 weeks, there is no waiting period for partial unemployment; in that State, therefore, the great majority of claims and all payments through February were for partial unemployment.

A benefit payment is ordinarily issued for each week of compensable unemployment. In order to expedite delayed payments of benefits to workers, a few States have resorted to making consolidated payments, covering in one check amounts due for several different past weeks of compensable unemployment. Two States, Maine and Massachusetts, reported such consolidated payments during February.

In some States the number of claims for partial unemployment has been limited by the decision of the State unemployment compensation agency to defer until a later time the periodic reporting by employers of workers' low earnings in given weeks. Individual workers in these States who believe that their earnings in any particular week have been so low as to entitle them to partial benefits may file claims; but many workers, not knowing their total benefit amounts, will be unaware of their eligibility for partial benefits in particular weeks.

Valid comparisons between the numbers of claims or payments for partial and for total unemployment in different States cannot be made at this time for still another reason. Because of differences in State laws and in the definitions adopted by the State unemployment compensation agencies, a claim which in one State would be reported as a claim for total unemployment would in another State be reported as a claim for partial unemployment. The variation relates primarily to the classification of "part-total" unemployment. In some States an unemployed worker who has odd-job earnings during a given week is still regarded as being totally unemployed, although if the earnings amount to more than \$3 his benefit check for that week will be reduced by the amount of the earnings above \$3. In other States, any deduction from the regular benefit amount results in the classification of the payment (although not necessarily of the claim) as a payment for partial unemployment.

This difference in terminology and classification is partly responsible for some of the contrasts

shown in tables 3 and 4 of this section between the size of benefit payments for total and for partial unemployment in different States. Average benefit payments reflect also variations in wage levels in different sections of the country and varying provisions in the State laws as to minimum benefit amounts. California pays no benefits of less than \$7. In most of the other States for which figures are shown in tables 4 and 5, the minimum weekly benefit amount is \$5 or three-fourths of "full-time weekly wages," whichever is the lesser. The full-time weekly wage is, in most States, either the usual weekly wage, or if such cannot easily be ascertained, one-thirteenth of the worker's earnings in the quarter of highest earnings in the past 3 or more quarters. The latter formula sometimes results, for workers with irregular employment, in very low defined weekly wages and benefit amounts unrelated to actual full-time weekly wages. The Bureau of Unemployment Compensation of the Social Security Board has called to the attention of the States the fact that exclusive use of the one-thirteenth formula may

Table 1.—Unemployment compensation: Claims for benefits, January and February 1938

[Data reported by State agencies,¹ corrected to Apr. 2, 1938]

State	Number of initial claims filed ²						Number of continued claims filed ³					
	All claims		Total unemployment ⁴		Partial unemployment ⁵		All claims		Total unemployment ⁴		Partial unemployment ⁵	
	January	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January	February
Arizona.....	5,866	3,110	5,866	3,110	(⁶)	(⁶)	3,249	19,905	3,249	19,905	(⁶)	(⁶)
California.....	(⁶)	54,547	(⁶)	51,406	(⁶)	3,141	(⁶)	429,557	(⁶)	403,576	(⁶)	25,981
Connecticut.....	93,128	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	208,305	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
District of Columbia.....	18,384	3,202	(⁶)	3,202	(⁶)	(⁶)	26,042	42,756	(⁶)	42,636	(⁶)	126
Louisiana.....	18,615	9,759	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	19,112	42,797	8,663	2,481	10,449	40,316
Maine.....	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	12,092	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	87,576	(⁶)	(⁶)
Massachusetts.....	(⁶)	46,736	(⁶)	46,736	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Minnesota.....	56,702	16,300	(⁶)	16,300	(⁶)	(⁶)	13,000	200,479	(⁶)	200,479	(⁶)	(⁶)
New Hampshire.....	25,939	6,602	18,896	5,081	7,043	1,521	39,500	57,898	32,332	43,876	7,168	14,022
New York.....	563,316	203,372	563,316	203,372	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
North Carolina.....	103,665	49,909	66,915	29,288	36,750	20,621	94,073	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Oregon.....	(⁶)	7,811	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	71,940	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Pennsylvania.....	442,273	106,999	442,273	106,999	(⁶)	(⁶)	843,593	1,144,245	843,593	1,144,245	(⁶)	(⁶)
Rhode Island.....	67,731	18,864	56,646	14,924	11,085	3,940	129,615	216,974	107,158	184,451	22,457	32,820
Tennessee.....	45,220	15,308	45,220	15,308	(⁶)	(⁶)	91,446	171,890	91,446	171,890	(⁶)	(⁶)
Texas.....	37,653	23,182	36,584	22,288	1,069	894	49,787	105,556	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Utah.....	12,310	4,827	12,196	4,244	114	583	18,914	37,140	18,684	36,441	230	66
Vermont.....	8,692	3,081	7,861	2,645	831	436	11,644	23,747	11,126	21,549	518	2,198
Virginia.....	34,090	(⁶)	30,648	(⁶)	3,442	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)

¹ Data reported by State agencies on Form UC-214; by Apr. 2, 1938, reports for February had not been received from the following States in which benefits were payable: Alabama, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

² Number of claims filed in local offices. An initial claim is a first application for benefits in a period of unemployment; a continued claim is a claim repeated weekly following the filing of an initial claim, during a period of unemployment. Some States, however, do not immediately disallow a claim if a worker fails to report for 1 to 4 weeks following his initial claim; a claim filed after such a period is considered a continued claim, although the intervening weeks are not compensable. In a few States, only the first claim made by a worker during a benefit year is considered as an initial claim; all other claims during that year are considered continued claims.

³ Total and partial unemployment are used as defined in the State laws or by the State unemployment compensation agencies. In all States, a week of no earnings is a week of total unemployment. Various types of partial unemployment may be distinguished: (1) Partial unemployment during a period of employment with the usual employer; (2) partial unemployment during a period of compensable total unemployment (odd-job earnings); and (3) partial unemployment during a period of employment in a part-time job. All State agencies will consider unemployment of the first type as giving rise to claims and payments for partial unemployment benefits. Claims and payments for unemployment of the second and third types, however, may be designated as partial in some States and as total in others. Moreover, a worker may file a claim for total unemployment, but later report odd-job earnings for the week; in this case his claim would be counted as a claim for total unemployment, but the payment might be counted as a payment for partial unemployment.

⁴ Not reported.

⁵ Breakdown for total and partial unemployment not available.

⁶ Figures for partial unemployment are not available, therefore totals for both initial and continued claims are not ascertainable.

⁷ No provision in State law for benefits for partial unemployment.

⁸ Estimated by State agency.

result in negligible benefit amounts, far below subsistence needs, at disproportionately high administrative costs. It has recommended that the States establish definite procedures for obtaining further information in regard to actual full-time weekly wages in all cases where use of the formula results in unreasonably low benefit amounts, and that in the future the States attempt to enforce more general reporting by employers of actual full-time wages. The adoption of a fixed minimum benefit amount is being considered by some States which now have no such provision.

Social Security Account Numbers

In all the States which are now paying benefits, a considerable number of the applicants have been found not to have social security account numbers. This results in considerable delay in benefit payments, particularly when wage records are filed by the unemployment compensation agency in numerical sequence on the basis of social security numbers. In many such cases, the earnings of the worker will never have been reported to the agency.

In order to eliminate as much delay as possible in supplying account number cards, an agreement has been reached by the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance and the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation of the Social Security Board, and the United States Employment Service, whereby all claimants for benefits who register at local employment offices in States now paying unemployment compensation benefits, or soon to begin paying benefits, will be questioned as to their possession of an account number. If the worker has never had an account number or requires a duplicate card, his application will be taken at the employment office and forwarded immediately to the Social Security Board field office. Applications by individuals who apparently have valid claims for unemployment benefits will be given priority by the field offices and the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance of the Social Security Board. The interviewer at the employment office will also have an opportunity to ascertain whether workers have more than one account number, explain the resulting difficulties, and help the worker obtain the cancellation of all but one of his account numbers.

Table 2.—Unemployment compensation: Number and amount of benefit payments, January and February 1938

[Data reported by State agencies,¹ corrected to Apr. 2, 1938]

State	Number of benefit payments issued ²						Amount of benefit payments					
	All payments		Total unemployment ³		Partial unemployment ³		All payments		Total unemployment ³		Partial unemployment ³	
	January	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January	February	January	February
Arizona.....	753	8,277	753	8,277	0	0	\$9,627	\$105,259	\$9,627	\$105,259	0	0
California.....	(⁴)	27,313	(⁴)	26,033	(⁴)	1,280	(⁴)	276,809	(⁴)	269,772	(⁴)	\$7,037
Connecticut.....	10,620	(⁴)	10,620	(⁴)	0	(⁴)	112,749	(⁴)	112,749	(⁴)	0	(⁴)
District of Columbia.....	0	3,149	0	3,029	0	120	0	26,150	0	27,328	0	822
Louisiana.....	1,490	10,323	0	0	1,490	10,323	10,505	63,421	0	0	\$10,505	63,421
Maine.....	(⁴)	35,079	(⁴)	33,708	(⁴)	1,371	(⁴)	299,946	(⁴)	291,338	(⁴)	8,608
Maryland.....	6,751	(⁴)	6,732	(⁴)	19	(⁴)	59,740	(⁴)	59,606	(⁴)	134	(⁴)
Massachusetts.....	(⁴)	277,960	(⁴)	277,960	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	2,807,997	(⁴)	2,807,997	(⁴)	(⁴)
Minnesota.....	6	23,312	(⁴)	23,312	(⁴)	0	66	260,140	(⁴)	260,140	(⁴)	0
New Hampshire.....	38	27,504	38	26,298	0	1,206	456	248,496	456	241,388	0	7,108
North Carolina.....	1,238	51,544	1,218	(⁴)	20	(⁴)	8,479	296,612	8,388	(⁴)	91	(⁴)
Oregon.....	(⁴)	29,246	(⁴)	27,587	(⁴)	1,659	(⁴)	357,261	(⁴)	345,337	(⁴)	11,924
Pennsylvania.....	0	416,841	0	416,841	(⁴)	(⁴)	0	4,764,780	0	4,764,780	(⁴)	(⁴)
Rhode Island.....	18,335	139,919	18,335	133,289	0	6,630	164,277	1,225,491	164,277	1,185,464	0	40,027
Tennessee.....	0	52,097	0	52,097	0	0	0	355,928	0	355,928	0	0
Texas.....	3,740	49,439	3,591	46,578	149	2,861	32,361	422,547	31,412	406,130	949	16,417
Utah.....	3,359	26,406	3,359	26,406	0	0	39,346	303,532	39,346	303,532	0	0
Vermont.....	(⁴)	10,264	(⁴)	9,774	(⁴)	490	(⁴)	98,856	(⁴)	96,029	(⁴)	2,827
Virginia.....	544	12,509	536	12,045	8	464	4,113	93,538	4,081	91,579	32	1,950

¹ Data reported by State agencies on Form UC-216; by Apr. 2, 1938, reports for February had not been received from the following States in which benefits were payable: Alabama, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

² A benefit payment is ordinarily issued for each week of compensable unemployment; in a few States, however, in order to expedite delayed payments of benefits to workers, checks covering payments for several compensable weeks are issued. In February, Massachusetts reported 2 consolidated payments of \$50 each, and Maine reported 1 check covering 2 payments due.

³ Total and partial unemployment are used as defined in the State laws or by the State unemployment compensation agencies. In all States, a week of no earnings is a week of total unemployment. Various types of partial unemployment may be distinguished: (1) Partial unemployment during a period of employment with the usual employer; (2) partial unemployment during a period of compensable total unemployment (odd-job earnings); and (3) partial unemployment during a period of employment in a part-time job. All State agencies will consider unemployment of the first type as giving rise to claims and payments for partial unemployment benefits. Claims and payments for unemployment of the second and third types, however, may be designated as partial in some States and as total in others. Moreover, a worker may file a claim for total unemployment, but later report odd-job earnings for the week; in this case his claim would be counted as a claim for total unemployment, but the payment might be counted as a payment for partial unemployment.

⁴ Not reported.

⁵ No provision in State law for benefits for partial unemployment.

⁶ Breakdown for total unemployment and partial unemployment not available.

Table 3.—Unemployment compensation: Number of benefit payments for total and partial unemployment, by amount of benefit check, February 1938

[Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Apr. 2, 1938]

State	Amount of benefit check																Average benefit payment	
	Total number	Less than \$1.00	\$1.00 to \$1.99	\$2.00 to \$2.99	\$3.00 to \$3.99	\$4.00 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$5.99	\$6.00 to \$6.99	\$7.00 to \$7.99	\$8.00 to \$8.99	\$9.00 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$10.99	\$11.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$12.99	\$13.00 to \$13.99	\$14.00 to \$14.99		\$15.00 to \$15.99	$16.00 and over
Number of benefit payments for total unemployment :																		
Arizona	8,277	0	0	26	25	32	113	216	308	253	400	868	332	873	301	287	4,234	\$12.72
California	26,033	0	0	41	102	210	294	284	7,958	2,501	2,568	2,431	2,297	1,856	1,285	1,155	3,982	10.36
District of Columbia	3,029	0	6	284	748	772	4,165	2,396	5,451	4,975	4,559	2,772	1,880	1,316	783	611	2,263	9.02
Louisiana	33,708	23	437	547	748	772	4,165	2,396	5,451	4,975	4,559	2,772	1,880	1,316	783	611	2,263	8.64
Maine	277,960	62	134	157	190	266	15,219	18,079	28,261	38,254	35,103	30,211	22,900	18,117	15,959	13,128	42,718	10.10
Massachusetts	23,312	0	0	0	61	216	2,627	2,322	1,510	1,485	1,516	1,842	1,023	2,276	1,623	1,343	6,323	11.16
Minnesota	26,298	0	0	103	95	119	131	2,269	3,390	3,698	3,443	2,783	2,026	1,517	1,192	813	2,293	9.18
New Hampshire	27,587	31	56	103	95	119	131	185	1,714	964	1,317	2,247	1,971	3,870	2,662	1,916	10,206	12.52
Oregon	416,841	327	524	2,449	3,254	3,522	16,912	5,079	5,032	3,868	2,483	1,851	1,462	1,079	697	792	2,166	11.43
Pennsylvania	133,289	49	194	159	289	3,871	10,439	4,855	3,914	3,538	3,035	2,798	2,337	2,043	1,378	1,281	6,378	8.89
Rhode Island	52,097	49	194	159	289	3,871	10,439	4,855	3,914	3,538	3,035	2,798	2,337	2,043	1,378	1,281	6,378	8.83
Tennessee	46,578	11	43	78	58	120	716	660	805	1,660	1,361	1,253	623	586	341	459	991	11.49
Texas	7,264,006	364	401	477	405	431	2,384	1,370	1,324	948	958	1,563	379	670	276	211	884	9.82
Utah	12,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.60
Virginia	12,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.60
Number of benefit payments for partial unemployment :																		
Arizona	1,280	0	127	135	173	192	150	140	113	81	65	45	21	19	17	2	0	5.30
California	10,323	366	571	771	1,171	1,734	1,172	975	778	633	533	408	282	210	242	486	1	6.85
District of Columbia	1,371	2	27	154	176	154	160	179	154	115	103	57	28	30	18	13	1	6.14
Louisiana	1,206	0	87	125	117	117	138	136	119	100	101	62	40	25	16	11	10	6.28
Maine	1,659	6	74	111	121	176	152	146	164	167	158	168	83	73	51	9	0	5.89
Massachusetts	6,630	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.04
Minnesota	2,801	0	4	454	504	459	336	262	214	150	122	122	110	74	48	2	0	5.74
New Hampshire	490	5	9	31	61	69	75	75	47	25	23	14	14	6	6	0	0	5.77
Oregon	464	44	52	73	75	63	51	36	21	22	6	14	4	2	1	0	0	4.22
Pennsylvania	1,280	0	127	135	173	192	150	140	113	81	65	45	21	19	17	2	0	4.22
Rhode Island	1,280	0	127	135	173	192	150	140	113	81	65	45	21	19	17	2	0	4.22
Tennessee	1,280	0	127	135	173	192	150	140	113	81	65	45	21	19	17	2	0	4.22
Texas	1,280	0	127	135	173	192	150	140	113	81	65	45	21	19	17	2	0	4.22
Utah	1,280	0	127	135	173	192	150	140	113	81	65	45	21	19	17	2	0	4.22
Virginia	1,280	0	127	135	173	192	150	140	113	81	65	45	21	19	17	2	0	4.22

¹ Data reported by State agencies on Form U.C.-246, by April 2, 1938, reports had not yet been received from the following States in which benefits were payable in February: Alabama, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Report from North Carolina showed 51,544 payments totaling \$296,612, but did not break down these totals according to payments for total unemployment and for partial unemployment.

² Total and partial unemployment are used as defined in the State laws or by the State unemployment compensation agencies. In all States, a week of no earnings is a week of total unemployment. Various types of partial unemployment may be distinguished: (1) partial unemployment during a period of employment with the usual employer; (2) partial unemployment during a period of compensable total unemployment (odd-job earnings); and (3) partial unemployment during a period of employment in a part-time job. All State agencies will consider unemployment of the last type as giving rise to claims and payments for partial unemployment benefits. Claims and payments for unemployment of the second and third types, however, may be designated as partial in some States and as total in others. Moreover, a worker may file a claim for total unemployment, but later report odd-job earnings for the week; in this case his claim would be counted as a claim for total unemployment, but the payment might be counted as a payment for partial unemployment.

³ California law provides for minimum weekly payment of \$7 for total unemployment.

⁴ No benefit payments for total unemployment in February.

⁵ Massachusetts reported 2 consolidated payments of \$50 each, and Maine reported 1 check covering 2 payments due.

⁶ Massachusetts law provides for minimum weekly payment of \$5 for total unemployment.

⁷ Distribution by amount of benefit checks not available.

⁸ No benefit payments reported for partial unemployment.

⁹ No provision in State law for benefits for partial unemployment.

Table 4.—Unemployment compensation: Amount of benefit payments for total and partial unemployment, by amount of benefit check, February 1938

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Apr. 2, 1938]

State	Amount of benefit check														Average benefit payment			
	Total	Less than \$1.00	\$1.00 to \$1.99	\$2.00 to \$2.99	\$3.00 to \$3.99	\$4.00 to \$4.99	\$5.00 to \$5.99	\$6.00 to \$6.99	\$7.00 to \$7.99	\$8.00 to \$8.99	\$9.00 to \$9.99	\$10.00 to \$10.99	\$11.00 to \$11.99	\$12.00 to \$12.99	\$13.00 to \$13.99	\$14.00 to \$14.99	\$15.00 to \$15.99	\$16.00 and over
Amount of benefit payments for total unemployment ¹																		
Arizona	\$105,259	\$0	\$0	\$63	\$84	\$142	\$597	\$1,344	\$2,265	\$2,124	\$3,786	\$8,844	\$3,742	\$10,638	\$4,012	\$4,107	\$63,511	\$12.72
California	299,772	0	8	96	334	902	1,551	1,760	5,670	20,960	24,132	25,254	26,216	22,991	17,208	16,598	59,723	10.36
District of Columbia	27,328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.02
Illinois	291,338	15	656	1,370	2,635	3,461	21,683	15,517	41,423	41,874	42,787	28,841	21,506	16,257	10,554	8,795	33,945	8.64
Massachusetts	2,807,997	0	0	386	663	1,190	76,095	108,474	197,827	306,032	315,979	302,110	231,999	217,404	207,467	183,792	640,770	10.10
Minnesota	260,140	0	200	0	183	1,864	13,135	14,388	11,171	12,443	13,979	19,063	21,778	28,032	21,656	19,220	94,086	11.16
New Hampshire	241,388	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.18
Oregon	345,357	19	83	256	331	538	716	1,212	12,415	8,118	12,383	23,178	22,400	47,617	35,491	27,490	153,090	12.52
Pennsylvania	74,764,780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.43
Rhode Island	1,185,464	190	802	6,177	11,476	15,846	87,765	36,879	37,637	32,684	23,504	19,406	16,773	13,442	9,413	11,444	32,490	8.89
Tennessee	355,928	24	298	388	1,004	17,633	54,132	30,993	29,127	29,978	28,569	29,169	26,769	25,333	18,544	18,498	95,671	8.72
Texas	730,532	6	67	200	199	540	3,750	4,261	9,002	14,760	12,778	13,072	7,062	7,262	4,603	6,572	14,865	11.49
Utah	96,029	180	604	1,185	1,411	1,939	12,376	8,756	9,810	7,070	8,996	5,832	4,312	8,255	3,699	3,054	13,260	7.60
Virginia	91,579	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount of benefit payments for partial unemployment ²																		
Arizona	7,037	0	182	345	595	856	818	899	838	693	609	477	237	234	226	28	0	5.50
California	822	(¹)	6	16	39	40	58	89	95	141	93	104	33	24	40	14	30	6.85
District of Columbia	63,421	190	821	1,881	4,012	7,638	6,279	6,228	5,738	5,291	4,997	4,230	3,205	2,609	3,258	6,989	15	6.14
Illinois	8,608	(¹)	40	388	614	690	879	1,153	1,150	977	979	597	330	375	245	186	15	6.25
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	87	250	351	468	690	816	833	896	909	620	440	300	208	154	150	5.89
New Hampshire	0	0	113	275	428	779	831	946	1,225	1,416	1,454	1,754	945	911	683	128	0	7.19
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	40,027	0	6	1,091	1,714	2,630	1,817	1,678	1,579	1,267	1,146	1,270	1,243	912	636	28	0	6.04
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	16,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	2,827	3	13	159	207	308	413	483	349	215	216	146	160	75	80	0	0	5.77
Utah	1,959	24	76	181	262	284	274	232	156	185	56	146	45	25	13	0	0	4.22
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Data reported by State agencies on Form UC-216; by Apr. 2, 1938, reports had not been received from the following States in which benefits were payable in February: Alabama, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Report from North Carolina showed \$1,544 payments totaling \$296,012, but did not break down these totals according to payments for total unemployment and for partial unemployment.

² Total and partial unemployment are used as defined in the State laws or by the State unemployment compensation agencies. In all States, a week of no earnings in a week of total unemployment. Various types of partial unemployment may be distinguished: (1) partial unemployment during a period of employment with the usual employer; (2) partial unemployment during a period of compensable total unemployment (odd-job earnings); and (3) partial unemployment during a period of employment in a part-time job. All State agencies will consider unemployment of the first type as giving rise to claims and payments for partial unemployment benefits. Claims and payments for unemployment of the second and third types, however, may be designated as partial in some States and as total in others. Moreover, a worker may file a claim for total unemployment, but later report odd-job earnings for the week; in this case his claim would be counted as a claim for total unemployment, but the payment might be counted as a payment for partial unemployment.

³ California law provides for minimum weekly payment of \$7 for total unemployment.

⁴ No benefit payments for total unemployment in February.

⁵ Massachusetts reported 2 consolidated payments of \$50 each, and Maine reported 1 check covering 2 payments due.

⁶ Massachusetts law provides for minimum weekly payment of \$5 for total unemployment.

⁷ Distribution by amount of benefit checks not available.

⁸ No benefit payments reported for partial unemployment.

⁹ 1 payment of \$0.50 reported.

¹⁰ 1 payment of \$0.41 reported.

¹¹ No provision in State law for benefits for partial unemployment.

INTERSTATE BENEFIT-PAYMENT PLAN

Definite steps toward payment of benefits to "multistate" workers were taken at a meeting of the Interstate Benefit Payment Committee of the Interstate Conference of Unemployment Compensation Agencies in Washington, March 17-19, 1938.

At its meeting in October 1937, the Interstate Conference adopted and approved an interstate benefit-payment plan designed to establish machinery for the payment of benefits to unemployed individuals who had earned benefit rights under the law of a State or States different from that in which such individuals were living while unemployed. The purpose was the prevention of loss of benefits by individuals who could qualify for benefits by returning to a State in which they had previously been employed.

Workers who cannot qualify for benefits in any one State, but who might be eligible were their earnings in several States over the course of a year to be taken into account, are not covered by this plan. It is felt that further experience is necessary before adequate machinery for the payment of compensation to workers of this type can be developed. The operation of the plan adopted in October was to begin when a majority of the State agencies filed a notice of acceptance thereof with the chairman of the Interstate Conference. A majority of such acceptances was filed as of February 3, 1938. As of March 30, the following 30 States and 2 Territories had filed acceptances: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The executive committee of an Interstate Benefit Payment Committee, appointed by the Conference in October, met in Washington in December 1937 and formulated tentative procedures, forms, and regulations necessary to implement the plan as adopted by the Conference. The committee was of the opinion that confusion would be avoided if all States conformed, to the maximum extent consistent with their own laws, with the same principles and procedures. Uniformity of terminology was regarded as one of the elements essential for sim-

plicity and general understanding. At its December meeting, the executive committee agreed upon the use of the term "agent State" to designate the State in which the worker was unemployed and through which he sought to collect benefits earned under the laws of a different State, and the term "liable State" to designate the State from which the worker sought to collect benefits through the agent State. The committee also agreed upon the use of the term "multistate worker" to designate an unemployed individual who sought to collect benefits through an agent State from a liable State.

The definition of multistate worker adopted by the committee excludes workers who habitually commute from their residences in one State to their work in another. At least until all States are paying benefits and are in an equal position to handle claims, it is believed that such workers should and can, without too great difficulty, register at an employment office in the State in which they are customarily employed.

Among the principles discussed at the December meeting were: the order in which several liable States were to pay benefits; whether or not a limitation should be placed upon the maximum number of weeks for which a multistate worker might collect benefits under the plan; and whether or not a multistate worker might or should be permitted to serve waiting-period weeks concurrently to qualify for benefits under the laws of more than one State. The executive committee concluded that its work would be expedited if tentative conclusions with respect to such fundamental principles were incorporated in a draft of procedures to be submitted to the State agencies for their consideration prior to a meeting of the entire committee at which concrete suggestions to the States would be formulated.

The full committee on the interstate benefit-payment plan met in Washington on March 17, 18, and 19, 1938. After considerable discussion, previously considered suggestions for the creation of a uniform benefit year, concurrent waiting periods, and similar matters, were abandoned in the interests of simplicity. The payment of benefits to a multistate worker subject to the same limitations that would be applicable if such worker were actually in the State from which he claimed benefits, was the fundamental principle

which guided the committee in the formulation of its conclusions and recommendations.

The committee prepared a description of procedures for the taking and payment of a benefit claim of a multistate worker, and drew up two claim forms (IB-1 and IB-2) and a simple set of draft regulations. Under these procedures, forms, and regulations, a worker is required to exhaust his benefit rights under the law of the State in which he is unemployed prior to claiming benefits from any liable State. He becomes a multistate worker only when he files a claim against a liable State. In the event that a multistate worker has benefit rights under the laws of two or more liable States, benefits are to be paid by such liable States in the same successive order as the chronological succession of the first employment on the basis of which the multistate worker earned benefit credits in the respective liable States. Benefit rights under the law of each liable State are to be exhausted before benefits may be claimed under the law of a different liable State. In the taking of a claim against the liable State, an agent State does not and has no authority to make any decisions with respect to the multistate worker's rights under the law of a liable State. The agent State merely secures the information indicated on the

forms, together with such other information as the liable State may request, and furnishes that information to the liable State in order that the liable State may make its own determination under its own law.

No recommendations could be formulated with respect to the extent to which non-benefit-paying States might participate in the plan as agent States. Such participation will necessarily be conditioned upon the extent to which the State employment offices in non-benefit-paying States are able and willing to render assistance to multistate workers in the filing of claims against liable States.

The materials formulated at the March meeting were distributed by the Interstate Benefit Payment Committee during the early part of April. Initially, each State is requested to mimeograph its copies of the claims forms and other materials. The committee believes that operation under the plan will provide valuable experience on the basis of which further recommendations may be made. The committee therefore intends to meet again in a few months in order to evaluate and make available to all the States its analysis of the experience accumulated through the operation of the plan during the initial months.

STATE ACTIVITIES

Annual Reports

In the past two months a number of State unemployment compensation agencies have submitted to their Governors annual reports for the year 1937. Arkansas, Idaho, Iowa, Montana, and Nevada submitted their first annual reports, while Alabama and Mississippi published their second annual reports. From these reports one may obtain a picture of the organization and personnel of the State unemployment compensation agencies and some of the problems and achievements of the past year. Most of the reports contain information as to the amounts collected in contributions during the year; several indicate in considerable detail the nature of administrative expenditures; and others present figures as to the numbers of workers in covered employments in the State as a whole and in different industries and areas.

The Idaho report presents a valuable analysis of the extent of delinquency in reporting and in payment of contributions. The greatest number of

delinquents, relatively and absolutely, is found among employers of less than eight workers.

The Iowa report indicates, in bar charts, employment and pay rolls for each month of 1937 except December. For all industries except coal mining and building, fluctuations in employment and pay rolls from month to month are very closely related. In both coal mining and building, however, the amount of pay rolls drops much more sharply than the number of workers employed at certain seasons of the year, indicating a considerable amount of partial unemployment in these industries.

The Mississippi report summarizes the results of a study of the probable size and distribution of benefit payments. This report also presents a series of monthly indexes, from April 1936 through November 1937, of the numbers employed in selected seasonal industries based on information reported by a large sample group of employers subject to the Mississippi unemployment compensation law.

The report of the Montana Unemployment Compensation Commission concludes with a number of recommendations for legislative change. The commission advocates the simplification of administration through the changing of either title VIII or title IX of the Social Security Act to make identical the provisions in regard to coverage and taxes, and through the establishment of a single collecting agency, either Federal or State. The inclusion of national banks at once, with gradual extension of coverage to agricultural labor, domestic service, and employment by non-profit institutions, is also recommended. The Montana commission further recommends the appointment of a commission to study the desirability of consolidating all the departments in that State having to do with social security legislation.

Duration of Unemployment in Compensable Industries

A study of the duration of unemployment of workers placed in new jobs by the Connecticut State Employment Service for the period July through November 1937 is summarized in the February issue of the Connecticut *Monthly Bulletin of Placement and Unemployment Compensation Division*. During these months, 15,853 placements were reported by employment offices located in 18 industrial centers of the State. An attempt was made to eliminate all placements in noncovered industries. Placements of young workers without previous work experience were also removed from the sample. Of the remaining 10,331, 4.8 percent were placements of workers who were employed at the time. In 24.4 percent of the cases the workers had been unemployed less than 1 week, 63.6 percent had been unemployed 4 weeks or less, and 7.7 percent had been unemployed for over a year. These statistics of duration of unemployment are in terms of applicants actually placed in jobs. Information is not available to indicate whether unemployed workers who obtain jobs through channels other than the employment offices experience similar durations of unemployment. In spite of the limitations of the data, however, the results of the study are of value in that they supplement the limited information now available in regard to duration of unemployment.

Legislative Amendments

Several amendments to the New York unemployment insurance law were enacted in the past 2 months. A series of amendments approved February 9, 1938, bring under the law employees earning more than \$3,000 a year. Contributions, however, are based only on the first \$3,000 earned by each employee during the calendar year. Minor changes also were made in the definition of the waiting period, which was changed from 3 full weeks to 3 consecutive full weeks after notice of unemployment; the provision that no more than 5 full weeks of total unemployment should be required within any consecutive 52-week period was retained. On March 30 further amendments to the law were approved; the most important was the designation of the calendar year preceding a worker's "benefit year" as the base period for determining his benefit rights. Previously the base year began, for each worker, at a time determined on the basis of the first week with respect to which benefits were payable to him. Under this amendment, the "benefit year" for all workers is made the period from April 1 of one year to March 31 of the succeeding year. Another amendment permits unemployed workers to earn up to \$2 in any 7 consecutive days without losing their rights to unemployment benefits.

A greatly revised unemployment compensation act became effective in Kentucky on March 5. This act provides for the payment of partial benefits after January 1, 1940; or this date may be advanced as far as July 1, 1939, if the Unemployment Compensation Commission decides that this is feasible. The commission is instructed to determine the basis for benefit payments to seasonal workers. The new law eliminates the disqualification of workers for benefits for periods of unemployment caused by an act of God, fire, or other catastrophe. Eliminating the exemption of workers engaged in nonmanual labor earning in excess of \$2,600 per year, the new law provides for employee contributions on the first \$3,000 of annual earnings of all workers in covered employments. A benefit formula based on quarterly earnings is substituted for the benefit rate based on hours and earnings in the past 52 weeks. The amended act permits the Unemployment Compensation Commission to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other States for the payment of benefits to multistate workers.

Table 5.—Unemployment compensation: Contributions deposited in State clearing account, deposits in State benefit account, and benefits charged to State benefit account during January and February 1938,¹ and net balance in unemployment trust fund as of Feb. 28, 1938²

State	Contributions deposited in State clearing account ³		Deposits in State benefit account ⁴		Benefits charged to State benefit account ⁵		Net balance in unemployment trust fund as of Feb. 28, 1938 ⁶
	January	February	January	February	January	February	
Total for States reporting	\$63,657,530	\$43,559,845	\$35,025,000	\$5,150,000	\$1,277,818	\$19,145,395	\$741,290,595
Alabama	928,589	711,660	500,000	750,000	0	367,505	8,515,055
Alaska	65,404	727,117					290,618
Arizona	110,467	194,133	250,000	0	9,627	105,259	1,685,509
Arkansas	239,710	779,829					2,125,000
California	5,350,201	2,575,042	5,500,000	0	0	276,810	65,102,603
Colorado	529,133	711,059					5,246,521
Connecticut	943,883	7902,979	750,000	1,500,000	116,478	827,010	14,179,160
Delaware	333,262	7196,390					1,591,307
District of Columbia	522,826	446,174	125,000	0	0	28,160	6,483,537
Florida	766,665	(⁷)					3,807,783
Georgia	(⁸)	654,086					5,514,459
Hawaii	210,311	94,856					1,154,026
Idaho	141,173	781,020					2,080,108
Illinois	(⁹)	(⁹)					30,000,000
Indiana	1,392,847	1,492,257					25,438,193
Iowa	477,431	7368,292					7,767,827
Kansas	382,636	789,278					4,041,167
Kentucky	1,304,485	0					10,839,184
Louisiana	827,588	609,017	250,000	0	10,505	63,389	5,392,711
Maine	232,050	7106,201	200,000	200,000	9,102	300,142	3,645,131
Maryland	1,024,609	71,162,272	500,000	500,000	59,940	672,554	9,595,591
Massachusetts	3,349,924	2,643,021	5,000,000	0	101,949	2,706,038	41,837,150
Michigan	3,129,543	2,726,684					48,443,202
Minnesota	727,438	7984,854	1,000,000	0	66	221,784	11,623,170
Mississippi	201,222	160,596					2,551,280
Missouri	12,443,305	7422,703					11,800,000
Montana	208,583	752,606					2,007,764
Nebraska	809,958	712,782					2,587,265
Nevada	67,611	763,985					654,413
New Hampshire	197,720	184,309	250,000	225,000	456	248,496	3,945,977
New Jersey	3,273,317	7349,441					33,587,472
New Mexico	106,999	710,224					1,315,424
New York	5,608,410	6,336,788	5,000,000	0	0	3,530,024	101,102,810
North Carolina	714,060	674,455	500,000	0	8,477	301,580	9,818,393
North Dakota	91,406	50,121					678,556
Ohio	3,868,197	3,643,680					58,814,318
Oklahoma	444,175	534,679					7,342,919
Oregon	496,657	426,799	500,000	0	25,453	357,754	5,722,225
Pennsylvania	5,141,180	710,284,187	10,000,000	0	0	4,765,434	78,634,808
Rhode Island	538,944	551,796	500,000	1,000,000	164,276	1,225,491	7,449,270
South Carolina	269,559	324,190					4,782,796
South Dakota	78,576	721,822					1,082,564
Tennessee	475,781	7313,171	500,000	0	0	348,444	7,009,440
Texas	1,467,104	1,280,899	400,000	200,000	28,071	405,980	20,643,878
Utah	192,280	718,581	300,000	75,000	39,346	303,531	2,165,698
Vermont	109,587	105,346	0	0	0	0	1,340,883
Washington	598,903	(⁹)	150,000	(⁹)	4,113	(⁹)	9,145,435
West Virginia	884,908	465,283					6,962,868
Wisconsin	510,962	696,286	1,600,000	0	30,434	952,111	9,110,332
Wyoming	1,764,968	1,108,003	1,250,000	700,000	669,525	1,137,909	30,681,116
	102,983	710,922					1,004,679

¹ Data reported by State unemployment compensation agencies on Form UC-207, corrected to Mar. 28, 1938.

² From U. S. Treasury Department, Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits; for more detailed information as to status of the unemployment trust fund, see table 5, p. 86.

³ Includes contributions, interest, and penalties received from employers and deposited during the month in the clearing account of the State agency.

⁴ Funds withdrawn by the States from the unemployment trust fund for benefit payments. Because of lapse of time required for transfer, this figure may differ from that reported by the Treasury for withdrawals from the unemployment trust fund.

⁵ Represents benefits actually charged to State benefit account; because of time which may elapse between the issuance of a pay order and the forwarding of a check, this figure may differ from that in table 2 for amount of benefit payments made during the month.

⁶ Includes earnings credited quarterly, as shown in detail in unemployment trust fund table.

⁷ Contributions collected quarterly. Contributions deposited represent delinquent collections and delayed deposits.

⁸ Report not received.

⁹ Represents collections on pay rolls for entire year 1937.

Table 6.—Operations of the United States Employment Service, February 1938

State	Placements							New applications		Active file ¹	
	Total ²	Private				Public		Number	Percent- age change from January	Number as of Feb. 28, 1938	Percent- age change from number as of Jan. 31, 1938
		Total number	Percent- age change from January	Regular (over 1 month)	Tempo- rary (1 month or less)	Number	Percent- age change from January				
Total.....	131,500	91,342	-0.6	43,876	47,466	38,479	-8.0	747,435	-20.4	6,745,702	+11.4
Alabama.....	2,236	892	+60.1	549	343	1,326	+13.9	16,045	-48.1	145,016	+15.2
Arizona.....	1,382	847	+20.1	486	361	526	-3.5	3,202	-17.7	23,651	+3
Arkansas.....	1,428	1,106	-7.4	336	770	286	+30.6	2,684	-61.6	57,359	-1.4
California.....	10,474	8,018	+2.8	4,146	3,872	2,456	-7.0	62,563	-8.6	370,261	+15.6
Colorado.....	1,708	1,087	+10.5	581	506	607	-41.7	4,059	-17.7	64,523	-4
Connecticut.....	1,878	1,595	+52.3	1,042	553	256	-61.2	15,837	-65.6	158,454	+11.2
Delaware.....	435	355	+4.4	147	208	72	-17.2	890	-19.9	12,788	+4.0
District of Columbia.....	1,248	1,200	-19.2	606	594	48	-90.2	3,604	-65.1	42,573	-1.0
Florida.....	1,128	0		0	0	1,063	-16.8	2,614	-17.2	71,556	+4.2
Georgia.....	4,204	1,351	-9.7	706	645	2,848	-4.9	6,662	-43.1	120,796	+4.6
Hawaii ³	7	6		5	1	1		495		489	
Idaho.....	706	516	-13.9	299	217	190	+34.8	1,181	-41.5	18,929	-3.4
Illinois.....	11,692	8,650	-6.0	3,302	5,348	2,963	+1.9	10,044	-9.1	330,487	+4.8
Indiana.....	2,207	1,955	+3.6	1,327	628	251	+57.9	14,043	+7.1	122,596	+10.4
Iowa.....	3,351	2,357	-4.6	1,099	1,258	784	-16.6	4,388	-4.3	70,539	+4.7
Kansas.....	1,287	646	+20.1	242	404	641	-36.2	3,272	-11.6	62,064	+1.0
Kentucky.....	1,072	566	-26.8	341	225	488	-36.5	5,059	+34.4	111,627	+5.6
Louisiana.....	2,793	1,713	-21.8	1,189	524	1,050	-9	12,658	-33.8	102,030	+14.3
Maine.....	336	199	-11.6	142	57	137	-47.9	8,087	-21.8	50,497	+17.5
Maryland.....	1,207	813	+12.1	487	326	394	-26.8	15,507	-6.3	96,950	+23.4
Massachusetts.....	991	709	-2.1	479	230	282	-6.3	22,026	-16.3	321,750	+8.2
Michigan.....	1,750	1,325	-20.9	678	647	328	-37.3	40,134	+9.4	228,473	+25.4
Minnesota.....	2,500	2,039	-20.5	1,200	839	449	-29.0	12,627	-16.0	164,231	+11.4
Mississippi.....	3,160	302	+23.9	181	21	2,942	+68.4	6,731	-19.1	74,769	+8.5
Missouri.....	2,723	2,102	-3.4	1,094	1,008	620	-37.0	8,343	-10.5	171,532	+6.3
Montana.....	411	195	-57.0	102	93	210	-34.8	1,829	+3.7	30,065	+18.0
Nebraska.....	1,218	614	-16.5	288	326	604	-14.8	2,403	-13.6	47,023	+3.1
Nevada.....	416	283	-1.0	157	126	133	-47.4	534	-35.4	4,711	-3.5
New Hampshire.....	702	629	+2.9	413	216	70	-42.1	5,292	-36.2	46,465	+14.1
New Jersey.....	2,124	1,921	-16.5	930	985	198	+8.2	13,650	-22.2	216,316	+4.8
New Mexico.....	742	308	-29.2	206	100	430	+7.0	1,158	-18.1	28,392	+6.4
New York.....	7,545	5,983	-3.3	2,738	3,245	1,272	-14.7	188,469	+1.4	617,530	+32.5
North Carolina.....	4,028	2,523	+25.5	1,439	1,084	1,504	+11.5	16,773	-51.5	153,868	+12.5
North Dakota.....	788	753	-30.5	366	387	32	-77.0	700	-34.8	28,279	-5
Ohio.....	5,786	4,476	-12.2	2,121	2,355	1,245	-11.8	30,545	-3.9	338,375	+11.0
Oklahoma.....	1,702	1,036	-18.0	337	699	666	-39.8	5,087	-17.6	112,067	+6.6
Oregon.....	1,631	1,104	+86.2	786	318	524	-19.5	10,933	-42.3	90,569	+14.0
Pennsylvania.....	6,982	4,618	+68.4	3,211	1,407	1,932	+8.1	72,803	-10.5	926,742	+12.7
Rhode Island.....	431	387	+11.2	229	158	17	-77.9	1,510	-60.2	57,168	+6.0
South Carolina.....	1,231	256	+11.8	121	135	971	+19.0	3,999	-37.4	66,906	+8.1
South Dakota.....	650	376	-23.1	121	255	260	-43.4	1,166	-13.7	47,235	-6.2
Tennessee.....	2,346	1,762	+35.0	1,314	448	584	-10.0	8,771	+10.2	137,023	+7.6
Texas.....	21,638	17,692	-4.3	4,373	13,319	3,910	+3.4	35,590	-29.7	248,825	+8.8
Utah.....	310	148	-3.9	38	110	161	+32.0	1,856	-30.5	27,379	+14.0
Vermont.....	312	296	-18.2	170	96	45	-40.8	1,804	-66.0	20,309	+13.1
Virginia.....	2,712	1,786	+34.4	1,405	381	914	-1.2	14,272	-33.4	91,733	+17.1
Washington.....	1,248	535	-6.8	307	228	706	+12.1	6,149	-25.6	90,503	+6.9
West Virginia.....	1,132	592	-4.5	348	244	519	+36.6	17,161	-53.8	156,097	+16.3
Wisconsin.....	3,135	2,594	+4.3	1,536	1,058	417	-49.2	13,024	-35.0	139,261	-8.1
Wyoming.....	410	256	+9.4	145	111	152	+56.7	793	+18.5	8,831	+13.3

¹ The active file represents cases regarded by the employment office as actively seeking work. The files are cleared periodically by removal of cards of applicants who have not recently renewed their registrations. There is some variation from office to office and State to State in the frequency with which this is done. There is also some variation from State to State in the extent to which applicants for work relief are included in the active file.

² Includes 1,679 security-wage placements on work-relief projects.

³ Activities reported through Feb. 19 only; service to public inaugurated Feb. 7.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, U. S. Employment Service, Division of Standards and Research.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Statistics for the United States for February 1938

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS · DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RESEARCH

Public Relief—February 1938

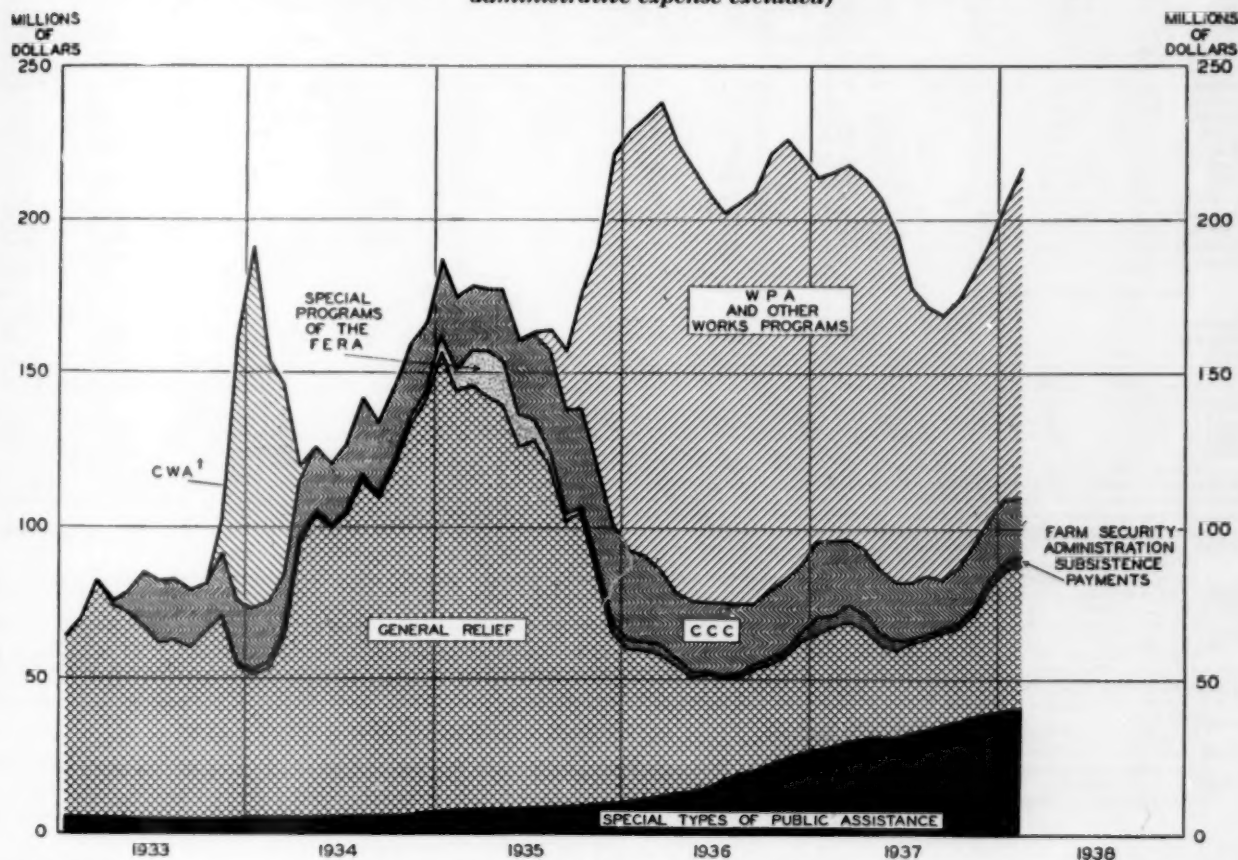
The total amount spent for relief in February 1938 was \$216.6 million. This was 5 percent greater than the amount spent in January. Almost 50 percent of the total was paid as earnings to persons in need of relief under the Works Program, more than 20 percent was expended for general relief, and slightly under 20 percent for the three special types of public assistance. A large part of the remaining 10 percent was spent for the Civilian Conservation Corps and the small balance as emergency grants to needy farmers.

In every program but one, that of the CCC, there was a rise in February as compared with January. The largest percentage increase—11.9

percent—was for emergency grants to farmers under the Farm Security Administration, one of the smaller programs; the next largest—9.6 percent—was that for the total Works Program. Work projects under the WPA formed the largest part of this program. The smallest rate of increase was that for the special types of public assistance, in which the rise was only 1.2 percent. The increase in general relief was likewise small, somewhat under 2 percent. (See table 1.)

Similar rises were noted in the number of recipients of the various types of relief when February data were compared with January. In all but the CCC program, there were increases in the number receiving the different types of relief. (See table 2.)

Chart I.—All public relief in the continental United States, 1933-38 (transient care and administrative expense excluded)



†Represents earnings of persons previously receiving relief, estimated arbitrarily by the Works Progress Administration as 50 percent of the total obligations incurred for earnings from Federal funds under the Civil Works Program.

Table 1.—All public relief in the continental United States, excluding transient care, January 1935–February 1938

[In thousands of dollars]

Year and month	All public relief, excluding transient care and administrative expense ¹	Obligations incurred for payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind ²	Obligations incurred for general relief extended to cases ³	Obligations incurred for relief under special programs of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration ⁴	Earnings of persons certified as in need of relief employed under the Works Program ⁵				Civilian Conservation Corps ⁶	Emergency subsistence payments to farmers ⁷
					Works Progress Administration	Other Federal agencies ⁸	National Youth Administration			
							Student aid	Work projects ⁹		
Total for 1935.....	\$2,130,095	\$115,215	\$1,350,224	\$75,405	\$221,641	\$25,854	\$6,364	.....	\$332,851	\$2,541
January.....	187,018	8,524	148,437	5,021					25,036	
February.....	175,330	8,706	135,664	6,655					24,305	
March.....	178,496	8,843	137,330	10,886					21,437	
April.....	177,772	9,097	133,302	14,874					20,499	
May.....	177,596	9,259	130,600	14,062					23,675	
June.....	162,111	9,427	117,065	10,954		126			24,539	
July.....	163,235	9,735	118,868	6,101	2	441			28,088	
August.....	163,771	9,850	110,364	3,371	4,883	1,616			33,687	
September.....	157,386	10,004	92,843	1,586	15,345	3,610	221		33,777	
October.....	175,514	10,268	95,007	872	30,142	5,466	1,653		32,106	
November.....	190,522	10,585	75,855	724	60,627	6,945	2,095		33,582	90
December.....	221,346	10,907	54,889	299	110,643	7,651	2,395		32,120	2,462
Total for 1936.....	2,618,471	216,395	436,793	127	1,448,859	152,474	25,900	\$25,166	292,391	20,360
January.....	227,103	11,361	47,915	38	124,277	8,390	2,416	156	29,792	2,788
February.....	231,986	12,394	46,854	15	129,421	8,823	2,793	901	28,188	2,597
March.....	237,129	13,032	44,555	13	135,885	10,759	2,986	1,890	24,858	3,151
April.....	224,291	14,135	40,069	11	126,699	13,065	3,190	2,593	22,575	2,014
May.....	215,573	14,863	34,977	13	118,237	15,754	3,554	2,520	24,348	1,307
June.....	206,433	15,828	33,184	13	113,192	15,206	1,842	2,705	23,518	945
July.....	200,491	18,347	30,790	10	109,956	14,089	1	2,239	24,496	593
August.....	204,230	20,114	29,629	7	113,253	14,436	7	2,260	23,629	896
September.....	207,011	21,391	30,026	3	116,670	14,181	342	2,366	30,902	1,149
October.....	220,134	23,471	30,675	2	122,365	14,199	2,516	2,406	23,133	1,367
November.....	224,481	24,914	31,866	1	124,350	12,273	3,122	2,533	24,006	1,416
December.....	219,609	26,544	36,273	1	114,584	11,329	3,132	2,627	22,945	1,214
Total for 1937.....	2,333,404	397,949	407,657		1,100,481	93,446	24,228	28,139	245,608	33,896
January.....	213,705	27,754	37,810		103,922	8,601	2,967	2,682	24,485	1,544
February.....	215,338	28,848	39,171		105,188	8,161	3,227	2,830	24,158	1,735
March.....	218,145	30,197	39,679		106,804	8,547	3,316	2,812	21,238	1,552
April.....	213,523	31,100	35,874		104,969	8,965	3,347	2,780	21,228	1,290
May.....	207,787	31,801	30,833		104,088	10,038	3,642	2,660	21,004	1,671
June.....	195,574	31,479	28,400		98,810	9,790	1,992	2,511	19,356	1,236
July.....	177,822	33,048	29,188		85,825	7,354	0	2,132	19,334	941
August.....	171,500	34,089	29,915		77,826	6,995	(1)	2,003	19,326	1,346
September.....	168,790	35,573	30,460		76,386	6,833	160	1,869	16,312	1,197
October.....	173,933	36,654	30,861		76,632	6,565	1,596	1,850	18,379	1,366
November.....	182,736	38,028	34,115		77,945	6,106	1,969	1,915	20,876	1,779
December.....	194,548	39,376	41,331		82,085	5,492	2,012	2,061	19,912	2,279
Total for 1938 (2 months).....	423,020	80,796	94,484		185,239	9,931	4,115	4,522	39,249	4,684
January.....	206,384	40,163	46,833		88,136	4,917	1,990	2,195	19,940	2,210
February.....	216,637	40,634	47,651		97,103	5,014	2,125	2,327	19,309	2,474

¹ These figures include all public relief extended to cases with the exception of the transient program. For the years 1936 and 1937 complete figures for the care of transient and homeless persons are not available.

² Figures for January 1935 through January 1936 represent payments from State and local funds only. Figures for subsequent months represent payments from Federal, State, and local funds in States administering public assistance under the Social Security Act and payments from State and local funds only for States not participating under the Social Security Act. Figures are partly estimated and subject to revision. Figures exclude administrative expense.

³ Figures for January 1935 through March 1937 from Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records. These figures exclude administrative expense, nonrelief expense, and the expense of special programs. Figures for 1935 include only obligations incurred for cases receiving emergency relief under the general relief program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Beginning with 1936, general relief extended to cases includes that extended by local authorities from public funds under the poor laws. Figures are partly estimated and subject to revision.

⁴ Data from Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records, include relief extended under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for emergency education, student aid, and rural rehabilitation.

⁵ Data from the Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records.

⁶ Other agencies include bureaus of regular Government departments and independent establishments engaged in activities which could be expanded to employ relief workers, and emergency agencies such as the Public Works Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration. Figures for July 1937 and subsequent months are partly estimated and subject to revision.

⁷ Includes earnings of persons certified as in need of relief employed on National Youth Administration work projects and in the Young Women's Educational Camps. Prior to March 1937, figures partly estimated.

⁸ Figures estimated by the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps by multiplying the average monthly number of persons enrolled by an average of \$70 per month. This average amount is based upon the amount of obligations incurred for cash allowances to persons enrolled and for clothing, shelter, subsistence, and medical care of persons enrolled, and upon the estimated amount of obligations incurred for certain other items. From Apr. 8, 1935, to June 30, 1936, this program was included under the Works Program and was known as Emergency Conservation Work. Since July 1936 it has been financed by separate appropriations.

⁹ Data from Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Farm Security Administration (formerly the Resettlement Administration) represent the amount of grant payments certified to individuals.

¹⁰ For administrative reasons, some payments which would have been certified in December 1936 and February 1937 were not certified until January and March 1937, respectively.

¹¹ Total amount of obligations incurred less than \$1,000.

Table 2.—Recipients of public relief in the continental United States, excluding transient care, January 1935-February 1938¹

[In thousands]

Year and month	Estimated unduplicated number receiving public relief ¹		Recipients of special types of public assistance ²				Cases receiving general relief ³	Persons certified as in need of relief employed under the Works Program ⁴				Persons enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps ⁵	Cases for which sub-sistence payments were certified by the Farm Security Administration ⁶
	Households	Persons in these households	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind		Works Progress Administration	Other Federal agencies ⁷	National Youth Administration			
				Families	Children					Student aid	Work projects ⁸		
1935													
January.....			240	119	297	33	5,276					358	
February.....			256	119	297	32	5,240					347	
March.....			263	120	300	32	5,172					306	
April.....			274	121	302	33	5,013					293	
May.....			281	121	302	32	4,842					338	
June.....			293	119	297	33	4,534		2			351	
July.....			302	121	302	34	4,369	70	12			401	
August.....			314	122	305	33	4,218	238	73			481	
September.....			326	121	302	33	3,908	433	101	35		483	
October.....			347	123	307	35	3,722	739	129	184		459	
November.....			359	124	310	34	3,462	2,352	145	234		480	6
December.....			378	127	317	35	2,608	2,627	156	283		459	130
1936													
January.....			433	122	307	35	2,216	2,798	185	306	16	426	151
February.....			473	131	331	39	2,135	2,899	200	351	75	403	139
March.....			505	131	330	41	2,010	2,734	227	380	157	355	172
April.....			571	143	354	40	1,826	2,443	267	405	174	322	108
May.....			607	147	364	40	1,657	2,220	298	398	170	348	86
June.....			651	155	384	41	1,553	2,136	278	215	176	336	62
July.....	4,800	16,000	788	156	392	42	1,448	2,129	255	(⁹)	157	350	41
August.....	5,000	16,500	844	132	335	43	1,430	2,254	253	2	154	338	60
September.....	5,100	16,900	862	141	356	44	1,387	2,350	276	63	159	298	77
October.....	5,300	17,500	973	154	387	44	1,394	2,445	245	341	158	330	88
November.....	5,300	17,600	1,034	156	392	45	1,403	2,348	236	399	165	343	93
December.....	5,300	17,400	1,106	159	398	45	1,508	2,071	211	411	170	328	113
1937													
January.....	5,500	18,000	1,150	167	417	46	1,659	2,034	171	417	177	350	113
February.....	5,500	17,700	1,202	171	427	46	1,723	2,033	163	427	181	345	112
March.....	5,500	18,000	1,258	178	443	47	1,681	2,018	164	440	184	303	112
April.....	5,400	17,500	1,297	184	459	48	1,557	1,989	176	442	184	303	112
May.....	5,200	16,600	1,328	193	480	48	1,394	1,926	183	424	177	301	112
June.....	5,000	15,800	1,291	195	466	49	1,287	1,754	175	249	166	277	101
July.....	4,700	14,300	1,306	197	486	51	1,262	1,522	124	0	143	276	84
August.....	4,500	13,600	1,435	205	507	52	1,269	1,435	121	(¹⁰)	127	276	78
September.....	4,400	13,200	1,469	211	523	54	1,267	1,407	119	36	122	233	71
October.....	4,500	13,400	1,506	217	538	55	1,279	1,431	113	243	118	263	71
November.....	4,700	13,900	1,545	221	549	55	1,377	1,474	109	282	122	298	83
December.....	5,100	15,300	1,580	229	569	57	1,638	1,583	102	298	130	284	109
1938													
January.....	5,600	17,200	1,607	236	584	57	1,924	1,852	90	309	140	285	109
February.....	6,000	18,500	1,630	243	600	59	2,025	2,026	100	317	146	276	120

¹ Recipients of special programs under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, by months, not included in this table for lack of space, are: (a) Student aid—January through June 1935, 102,297, 103,254, 104,740, 104,445, 100,013, 52,190; (b) emergency education—January through December 1935, 39,839, 42,424, 44,248, 43,674, 40,962, 32,297, 28,227, 31,618, 25,236, 19,468, 16,673, 7,930; (c) rural rehabilitation—January through June 1935, 72,222, 87,350, 172,886, 209,924, 205,450, 203,612.

² Not estimated for months prior to July 1936 because of lack of information regarding duplication. These figures include only the net number of households and persons receiving public relief on the basis of need; the figures published on pp. 6782-6783 of the *Congressional Record*, Vol. 83, No. 74, include, in addition to these, the number of nonrelief households and persons benefiting from emergency employment.

³ Figures include not only recipients of public assistance under the Social Security Act but also recipients of similar types of assistance in States not administering aid under the Social Security Act. Figures for 1935 and for States not administering Federal funds under the Social Security Act are partly estimated and subject to revision.

⁴ Data for January 1935 through March 1937 from Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records. Figures for 1935 include only cases receiving emergency relief under the general relief program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Beginning with 1936, general relief extended to cases included that extended by local authorities from public funds under the poor laws. Figures are partly estimated and subject to revision.

⁵ Data from the Works Progress Administration, Division of Research, Statistics, and Records, are for the week ending nearest the end of the month for all programs except the National Youth Administration, for which the data represent the number of different persons employed during the month. Figures for National Youth Administration are partly estimated for months prior to March 1937.

⁶ Other agencies include bureaus of regular Government departments and independent establishments engaged in activities which could be expanded to employ relief workers, and emergency agencies such as the Public Works Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration. Figures for July 1937 and subsequent months are partly estimated and subject to revision.

⁷ Includes persons certified as in need of relief employed on National Youth Administration work projects and in Young Women's Educational Camps.

⁸ Figures are averages computed by the Civilian Conservation Corps from reports on the number of persons enrolled on the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month except for the Indian Division; for this Division averages are computed from daily reports.

⁹ Data from the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Farm Security Administration (formerly the Resettlement Administration) represent the number of emergency grant vouchers certified. Ordinarily only 1 grant voucher per case is certified per month.

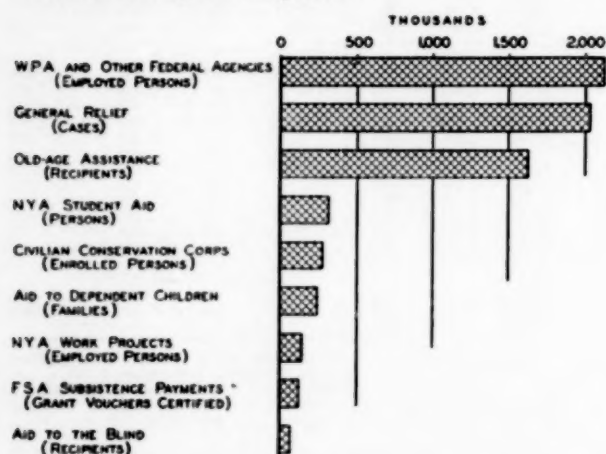
¹⁰ Less than 1,000 persons employed this month.

¹¹ For administrative reasons, some payments which would have been certified in December 1936 and February 1937 were not certified until January and March 1937, respectively.

From chart II may be seen the concentration of the total number of recipients under each of the three programs, the Works Progress Administration and other Federal agencies, general relief, and old-age assistance, for February 1938.

The effects of the recent recession, though less evident than in January, were shown in the large numbers employed on some project under the Works Program or receiving general relief. The number of persons receiving old-age assistance for the month represented the maximum who had received old-age assistance for any month, though the percentage increases during the past few months had declined. The large number of cases receiving old-age assistance results from the completeness with which the States adopted this program under the Social Security Act. Although there is known to be duplication among the recipients of the three types of relief mentioned above, as noted subsequently, these large numbers stand out very prominently on the relief rolls for February 1938.

Chart II.—Recipients of public relief in the continental United States, February 1938



The comparatively small numbers of persons under the Civilian Conservation Corps and under both programs of the National Youth Administration become more significant when related to the group from which they are drawn—that is, the youthful group of the needy.

The data on families receiving assistance under the aid to dependent children program show the number of families in which there were children approved as dependent and needy. The programs in which the numbers of recipients were smallest were those of relief to farmers under the FSA and of aid to the blind.

Public Relief—Five Calendar Years, 1933–37

During the 5 years 1933–37, almost \$10 billion was expended for public relief, exclusive of administrative expense and aid to transients. The largest amount spent in any year was that for 1936, when the sum expended was \$2.6 billion; the smallest amount for any year was slightly more than \$1 billion, spent in 1933. (See chart 1.) This total of \$10 billion, from Federal, State, and local funds, is \$4 billion less than the amount of relief from Federal funds only, reported for the same period by Dr. Stuart Rice to the Senate Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief. The latter report included administrative expenses, payments to persons not certified as in need of relief, and surplus commodities which are excluded by definition from relief reported in this Bulletin.

Public Relief—Proportionate Costs by Programs—1935–37

During the past 3 calendar years (1935, 1936, and 1937), the amounts spent for each of the different types of public relief varied considerably. (See table 1.) In 1935 the total amount spent for relief was \$2.1 billion. Of this sum, only 5.4 percent was paid to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind in States which had laws providing these types of assistance prior to the time the Social Security Act became effective. In the next year, the first year of operation of the Social Security Act, the amount thus expended was approximately 8 percent of the total. Twice as large a proportion, or 17 percent of the total for 1937, was spent for these three types of public assistance, including those administered under the Social Security Act and those not so administered.

More than 60 percent of the total amount of relief in 1935 was paid to recipients of general relief, which included at that time public aid known under various names such as general emergency or unemployment relief, outdoor relief, poor relief, and so forth. During 1936, funds expended for this type of relief formed only about 17 percent of the total amount spent. This great decline from the previous year was the result of the almost complete discontinuance of Federal spending for general relief; by December 1935, final grants to the States for general relief had been determined by the FERA. Beginning in January 1936, the only Federal funds available

were the balances of Federal funds remaining in the States. In 1937, as in 1936, general relief constituted about 17 percent of the total.

In 1935, special programs of the FERA for emergency education, student aid, and rural rehabilitation (exclusive of transient care) cost about 4 percent of the total amount expended. Student aid was transferred to the NYA and rural rehabilitation to the Resettlement Administration during the latter part of 1935. Emergency education was the only special program in 1936 for which money was expended. None of the special programs was in operation in 1937.

The Works Program initiated in the latter half of 1935 includes projects under the auspices of the WPA, the NYA, and other Federal agencies. Although the Works Program was in effect for only about 6 months of the year, the total earnings paid to persons in need of relief were about 12 percent of the total amount (\$2.1 billion) expended during the year. This proportion rose the next year to more than 60 percent of the total (\$2.6 billion). In 1937 the amount spent under the Works Program was somewhat less than the previous year, although it still accounted for more than one-half of the total bill for relief.

The CCC was created in March 1933 as the major division of Emergency Conservation Work and on July 1, 1936, became an independent agency. The amounts reported for this agency are estimates based on an average of \$70 per month per person enrolled. This average is based upon the amount of obligations incurred for cash allowances to persons enrolled and for their clothing, shelter, subsistence, medical care, and certain other items. Of the total relief bill for 1935, the expenditures for CCC comprised about 16 percent. In 1936 the proportion of the total so spent was somewhat less, about 11 percent; and in 1937 a similar proportion of the relief bill was charged to the CCC.

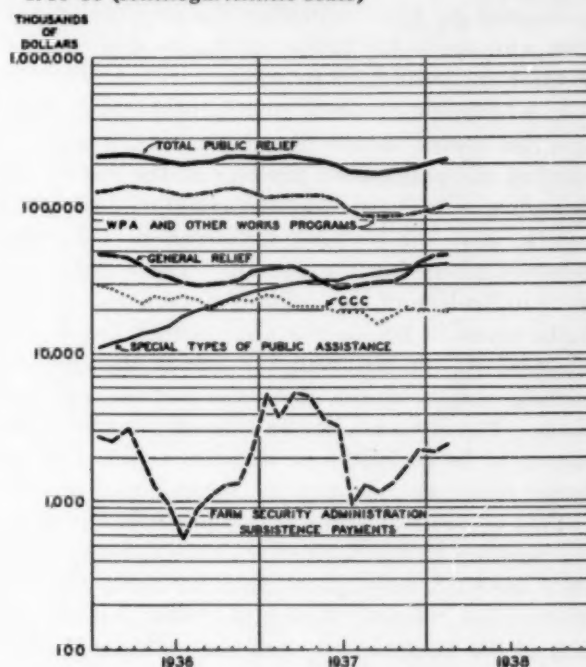
Rural rehabilitation, begun as a program of the FERA, was transferred to the Resettlement Administration and later became a function of the Farm Security Administration in the Department of Agriculture. This agency makes both loans and grants to farmers. Since the loans are to be repaid, the amounts attributed to this agency in table 1 include only the grant vouchers certified by the Farm Security Administration as relief to farmers. In 1936 the emergency subsistence

grants to farmers were less than 1 percent, in 1937 about 1.5 percent, of the total relief bill.

Trends in Relief From January 1936 Through February 1938

The trends in the amounts of each of the programs of public relief from January 1936 through February 1938 are shown in chart III. All public relief and the Works Program followed much the same trend over this period. The high points, both in total public relief and in the Works Program, were reached in March 1936, and the lowest level in both these programs was reached in September 1937. From that month through February 1938 the trend for both programs was upward.

Chart III.—All public relief in the United States 1936-38 (semilogarithmic scale)



General relief declined to its lowest level in 1936 in August and then rose until March 1937. From that point there was a decline until June 1937, when general relief reached its lowest level in the 2-year period. After this month, the amounts of general relief extended to cases started to rise. Total obligations for the special types of public assistance (exclusive of administrative expense) increased steadily from the beginning of 1936 through February 1938, although during the past 3 months the increase has been less rapid. Emergency subsistence grants showed distinct seasonal trends, low in summer and high in winter.

APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—1937

In the past 5 years during which relief activities and facts concerning persons on relief have become of Nation-wide importance, a large volume of interesting data has been collected, analyzed, and published. For the more than 2 years that have elapsed since the Social Security Act became effective, facts about the special types of public assistance have been made available to the public. For the most part, the data presented have revealed the number of individuals or families benefiting under State plans and the amounts of assistance granted to these recipients. Of further interest to those working in the field of public assistance are facts regarding the number of persons who apply for public assistance and the disposition made of their requests.

In addition to the data already mentioned, State agencies report to the Social Security Board the number of applications pending at the end of the preceding month, the number received during the month, and the number approved or otherwise disposed of during the month. These data give some indication of the volume of work required in State agencies before the applications are finally disposed of. In reporting these data, the agencies include only a count of formal written applications. Persons who, at the time of interview, are known to be ineligible or who are rejected or referred elsewhere, do not file formal applications.

This analysis of applications presents the number pending at the beginning of the calendar year 1937 (or at a subsequent date for some States), the number received during the year, the disposition of the applications, and the number of cases pending on the last day of 1937.

As may be seen from tables 3, 4, and 5, the months for which Federal funds became available for each of the three types of public assistance varied widely from State to State. For the States in which Federal funds were available during 1936, the numbers of applications that were pending investigation on January 1, 1937, were those carried over from 1936. In all States in which Federal funds were not available until some time during 1937, the data regarding pending applications are for the first day of the month in which the State plan became operative under the Social Security Act.

The practice in regard to the investigation of applicants for assistance varies in the different States. For example, some States, where available funds are not adequate to give aid to all eligible applicants, investigate and approve applications, even though payments are not made immediately. In other States, applications are accepted, but no investigations are made until additional funds become available. These facts must be borne in mind in comparing the data State by State.

The wide variations in the numbers of applications in each of the three categories in the States reporting should not be considered indicative of differences in the extent of need for assistance or in the adequacy of current provisions. Among the reasons for these variations may be listed the differences in the length of time for which Federal funds were available, the amount of State money set aside for these types of assistance, and differences in administrative procedures from State to State.

Old-Age Assistance

At the end of the calendar year 1937 there were 47 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii with approved plans for old-age assistance. (See table 3.) All but one State reported completely on the inquiries regarding applications for old-age assistance. Of the other 49 jurisdictions, 42 had administered old-age assistance under plans approved by the Board for the whole year. More than 500,000 applications were pending at the beginning of the year or on the first day of the month in which the States became participants in the Federal-State public-assistance program. Approximately 876,000 applications were received during the year; in that period, therefore, about 1.4 million applications were under consideration. This total probably does not represent the number of needy aged in the States reporting, because of the variations in the procedure in regard to applications. About four-fifths of the 1.4 million applications, or approximately 1.1 million, were disposed of; of these, almost two-thirds (713,000) were approved. (See table 6.)

Of the half-million applications pending at the beginning of the period, the largest number was in Texas. Other States in which the number pending

was 25,000 or more were, in descending order, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, New York, Ohio, and Missouri.

These States were not, however, the ones in which the largest numbers of applications were received during the year. Michigan, Georgia, and California each received more than 60,000 applications during this period. In Michigan the age limit was reduced during 1937 from 70 to 65 years,

enabling a large number of persons aged 65-69 to apply for old-age assistance. Georgia, in which Federal funds were not available until July 1937, received the second largest number of applications (67,560). The large number of applications received in California probably resulted from the liberalization of eligibility requirements. New York was the only other State to receive more than 50,000 applications during the year. From Jan-

Table 3.—Applications for old-age assistance during the year 1937 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Jan. 25, 1938]

State	Month for which Federal funds first became available	Number of applications for old-age assistance during the period Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1937 ¹						Pending Dec. 31, 1937
		Pending ²	Received during year	Total under consideration during year	Disposed of during year			
					Total	Approved	Other disposition	
Total for 49 States reporting completely.....		505,923	875,834	1,381,757	1,083,831	712,947	370,884	297,926
1. Alabama.....	February 1936.....	3,870	11,733	15,603	12,927	5,812	7,115	2,676
2. Alaska.....	July 1937.....	0	365	365	223	191	32	142
3. Arizona.....	June 1937.....	5,371	2,739	8,110	6,125	4,600	1,525	1,985
4. Arkansas.....	March 1936.....	5,839	14,957	20,796	12,511	6,637	5,874	8,285
5. California.....	April 1936.....	13,861	62,284	76,145	55,799	43,405	12,394	20,346
6. Colorado.....	April 1936.....	985	19,246	20,231	18,291	13,723	4,568	1,940
7. Connecticut.....	April 1936.....	1,981	4,543	6,524	5,534	4,179	1,355	990
8. Delaware.....	February 1936.....	519	1,644	2,163	1,233	399	834	930
9. District of Columbia.....	February 1936.....	1,911	1,488	3,399	2,770	1,730	1,040	629
10. Florida.....	October 1936.....	8,321	34,806	43,127	23,744	17,143	6,601	19,383
11. Georgia.....	July 1937.....	0	67,560	67,560	32,675	26,210	6,465	34,885
12. Hawaii.....	September 1936.....	16	1,258	1,274	1,159	1,009	150	115
13. Idaho.....	February 1936.....	226	3,020	3,246	2,871	1,875	996	375
14. Illinois.....	July 1936.....	52,214	37,567	89,781	73,462	45,425	28,037	16,319
15. Indiana.....	April 1936.....	6,401	15,246	21,647	19,579	12,928	6,651	2,068
16. Iowa.....	February 1936.....	15,897	17,968	33,865	27,871	18,782	9,089	5,994
17. Kansas.....	August 1937.....	0	22,018	22,018	17,163	14,885	2,278	4,855
18. Kentucky.....	July 1936.....	42,878	19,094	61,972	40,006	31,092	8,914	21,966
19. Louisiana.....	June 1936.....	9,672	19,603	29,275	28,110	15,436	12,674	1,165
20. Maine ³	February 1936.....	19,903	2,424	22,327	2,008	2	2,006	20,319
21. Maryland.....	February 1936.....	7,902	5,698	13,600	10,778	5,888	4,890	2,822
22. Massachusetts ⁴	February 1936.....	5,610	33,543	39,153	37,582	27,611	9,971	1,571
23. Michigan.....	February 1936.....	2,913	68,614	71,527	49,648	38,036	11,612	21,879
24. Minnesota.....	March 1936.....	4,859	16,876	21,735	19,912	14,325	5,587	1,823
25. Mississippi.....	February 1936.....	1,295	3,645	4,940	3,982	2,547	1,435	958
26. Missouri.....	February 1936.....	26,114	22,105	48,219	39,308	30,027	9,281	8,911
27. Montana.....	June 1936.....	755	5,965	6,720	6,352	4,746	1,606	368
28. Nebraska.....	February 1936.....	1,656	7,300	8,956	7,793	5,930	1,863	1,163
29. Nevada.....	August 1937.....	1,982	693	2,675	2,074	1,627	447	601
30. New Hampshire.....	February 1936.....	389	1,731	2,120	1,943	1,115	828	177
31. New Jersey.....	April 1936.....	4,614	12,762	17,376	15,728	8,449	7,279	1,648
32. New Mexico.....	April 1936.....	1,172	2,464	3,636	2,875	1,336	1,539	761
33. New York.....	May 1936.....	31,670	51,706	83,376	74,774	44,501	30,273	8,602
34. North Carolina.....	July 1937.....	0	40,943	40,943	31,834	23,161	8,673	9,109
35. North Dakota.....	April 1936.....	807	2,984	3,791	2,809	1,954	915	922
36. Ohio.....	February 1936.....	27,059	29,835	56,894	35,857	17,214	18,643	21,037
37. Oklahoma.....	April 1936.....	33,597	18,432	52,029	49,552	30,230	19,322	2,477
38. Oregon.....	April 1936.....	853	7,751	8,604	4,899	3,416	1,483	3,705
39. Pennsylvania.....	July 1936.....	39,892	43,102	82,994	75,581	46,306	29,275	7,413
40. Rhode Island.....	February 1936.....	7,206	3,326	10,532	9,350	3,099	6,251	1,182
41. South Carolina.....	August 1937.....	0	32,372	32,372	21,351	14,139	7,212	11,021
42. South Dakota.....	October 1936.....	843	11,117	16,960	14,553	9,540	5,013	2,407
43. Tennessee ⁵	July 1937.....	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
44. Texas.....	July 1936.....	72,084	38,494	110,578	106,079	63,458	42,621	4,499
45. Utah.....	March 1936.....	583	8,786	9,369	8,887	7,436	1,451	482
46. Vermont.....	February 1936.....	3,042	1,674	4,716	4,472	1,866	2,606	244
47. Washington.....	February 1936.....	14,172	14,789	28,961	15,730	11,821	3,909	13,231
48. West Virginia.....	October 1936.....	17,367	16,143	33,510	31,907	17,528	14,379	1,603
49. Wisconsin.....	February 1936.....	2,407	12,535	14,942	13,107	9,467	3,640	1,835
50. Wyoming.....	February 1936.....	215	886	1,101	993	711	282	108

¹ Figures for each State are limited to those months for which Federal funds were available.

² Number of applications pending on Jan. 1, 1937, or on the 1st day of the 1st month for which Federal funds were available.

³ Figures cover the periods Jan. 1 through Aug. 31, and Dec. 1 through Dec. 31, 1937.

⁴ Partly estimated by the Social Security Board.

⁵ Complete reports not received by the Social Security Board in time to be included in this tabulation.

uary 1931 until May 1936, New York had been administering old-age assistance under a State law in which the minimum age was 70 years. When Federal funds became available in 1936, the minimum was reduced to 65 years. This revision in the law resulted in a large influx of applications that continued during 1937. Nearly 20 percent of the applications received during 1937 were in four of the five States¹ which had no State program prior to 1937.

The total number of applications pending on December 31, 1937, represented a reduction of more than 40 percent from the number pending at

¹ Georgia, Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

the beginning of 1937 or later within the year when Federal funds first became available for a given State. About two-thirds of the States had reduced their count of pending applications during the year. Five of the sixteen jurisdictions in which there were more applications pending on December 31, 1937, than at the beginning of the year had none pending at the time the program was begun. In Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Michigan, and Oregon, the numbers pending at the end of 1937 were considerably larger than at the beginning of the period. Georgia had the largest number pending on December 31, 1937. This State, however, in

Table 4.—Applications for aid to dependent children during the year 1937 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board¹

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Jan. 25, 1938]

State	Month for which Federal funds first became available	Number of applications for aid to dependent children during the period Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1937 ²					
		Pending ³	Received during year	Total under consideration during year	Disposed of during year		
					Total	Approved	Pending Dec. 31, 1937
Total for 39 States reporting completely		43,354	163,937	207,291	171,123	112,089	59,034
1. Alabama	February 1936	1,007	6,142	7,149	6,455	3,392	3,063
2. Arizona	February 1936	237	1,711	1,948	1,776	1,065	711
3. Arkansas	April 1936	424	5,873	6,297	4,758	3,030	1,728
4. California	July 1936	714	6,417	7,131	5,636	4,385	1,251
5. Colorado	April 1936	473	2,444	2,917	2,734	2,138	596
6. Delaware	August 1936	178	253	431	319	135	184
7. District of Columbia	February 1936	39	443	482	482	422	60
8. Georgia	July 1937	0	8,833	8,833	4,369	3,420	949
9. Hawaii	June 1937	5	390	395	295	268	27
10. Idaho	February 1936	74	2,173	2,247	2,097	1,564	533
11. Indiana	April 1936	4,586	13,063	17,679	15,878	10,651	5,227
12. Kansas	August 1937	0	5,241	5,241	3,859	3,193	666
13. Louisiana	June 1936	1,628	5,952	7,580	7,141	4,503	2,638
14. Maine	February 1936	403	963	1,366	868	363	505
15. Maryland	February 1936	496	6,074	6,570	6,137	3,714	2,423
16. Massachusetts ⁴	April 1936	437	2,157	2,594	2,111	1,685	426
17. Michigan	August 1936	461	10,442	10,903	10,230	8,970	1,260
18. Minnesota	September 1937	21	1,463	1,484	822	682	140
19. Missouri	October 1937	0	1,616	1,616	119	96	21
20. Montana	April 1937	0	2,385	2,385	2,211	1,652	559
21. Nebraska	February 1936	1,196	3,407	4,603	4,097	3,028	1,069
22. New Hampshire	February 1936	75	208	283	149	78	134
23. New Jersey	April 1936	1,509	3,878	5,387	4,332	2,684	1,648
24. New Mexico	April 1936	518	1,238	1,756	1,351	731	620
25. New York	May 1937	3,311	6,942	10,253	6,545	3,412	3,133
26. North Carolina	July 1937	0	7,484	7,484	5,667	4,585	1,082
27. North Dakota	June 1937	0	750	750	353	293	60
28. Ohio	July 1936	3,262	7,707	10,969	8,169	4,337	3,832
29. Oklahoma	April 1936	9,943	11,648	21,591	19,778	10,710	9,068
30. Oregon	June 1937	0	2,422	2,422	1,763	1,230	533
31. Pennsylvania	August 1936	7,060	9,388	17,348	15,527	9,473	6,054
32. Rhode Island	January 1937	56	618	674	438	317	121
33. South Carolina	August 1937	89	4,117	4,206	2,645	1,760	885
34. Tennessee ⁵	July 1937	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
35. Utah	March 1936	158	1,538	1,696	1,564	1,310	284
36. Vermont	March 1936	23	194	217	151	86	65
37. Washington	February 1936	335	4,484	4,819	4,161	3,185	976
38. West Virginia	October 1936	3,170	8,749	11,919	11,054	5,983	5,071
39. Wisconsin	February 1936	513	4,828	5,341	4,732	3,333	1,399
40. Wyoming	February 1936	53	302	355	320	224	96

¹ This table represents the numbers of families making formal applications for aid to dependent children. The 207,291 applications of families represent requests for aid on behalf of 511,142 dependent children.

² Figures for each State are limited to those months for which Federal funds were available.

³ Number of applications pending on Jan. 1, 1937, or on the 1st day of the 1st month for which Federal funds were available.

⁴ Figures cover period July 1 through Dec. 31, 1937. Figures for months of January through June incomplete.

⁵ Complete reports not received by the Social Security Board in time to be included in this tabulation.

the initial stages of its program, had disposed of about half of the 68,000 applications received from July to December.

Although nearly two-thirds of all applications disposed of during this period were approved, from State to State there was considerable variation in the ratio of approvals to other dispositions. (See table 6.) The range was from less than one-third in Delaware to nearly nine-tenths in Kansas and Hawaii. Maine has been excluded from this comparison because of the suspension of the program in that State for 3 months during 1937. All but 7 of the 49 jurisdictions approved more than 50 percent of the applications disposed of during the year. Fifteen States and Territories approved more than 75 percent of the applications filed.

Aid to Dependent Children

Of the 38 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii which had plans for aid to dependent children approved by the Social Security Board at some time in 1936 or 1937, all but 2 States made complete reports on applications for the entire period of 1937 for which Federal funds were available. More than 207,000 applications of families with an aggregate of 511,000 children were under consideration in State agencies during the year. Of this number, nearly 164,000 (about four-fifths) were received during 1937. Approximately 171,000 applications were disposed of; about two-thirds of these were approved. (See table 4.)

Seven States reported no applications pending at the beginning of the period during 1937 for

Table 5.—Applications for aid to the blind during the year 1937 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Jan. 25, 1938]

State	Month for which Federal funds first became available	Number of applications for aid to the blind during the period Jan. 1 through Dec. 31, 1937					
		Pending ¹	Received during year	Total under consideration during year	Disposed of during year		
					Total	Approved	Other disposition
Total for 36 States reporting completely.....		5,520	28,456	33,976	26,875	18,500	8,375
1. Alabama.....	April 1937.....	0	762	762	665	415	250
2. Arizona.....	February 1936.....	16	284	300	243	168	75
3. Arkansas.....	April 1936.....	42	366	408	283	229	54
4. California.....	July 1936.....	298	2,185	2,483	1,875	1,436	439
5. Colorado.....	April 1936.....	21	239	260	234	156	78
6. District of Columbia.....	February 1936.....	94	111	205	155	97	58
7. Florida.....	December 1937.....	58	458	516	0	0	516
8. Georgia.....	July 1937.....	0	1,869	1,869	1,118	886	232
9. Hawaii.....	July 1937.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
10. Idaho.....	February 1936.....	8	111	119	106	62	44
11. Indiana.....	April 1936.....	1,133	1,238	2,371	2,040	1,127	913
12. Iowa.....	November 1937.....	523	606	1,129	477	374	103
13. Kansas.....	August 1937.....	0	817	817	582	480	102
14. Louisiana.....	July 1937.....	0	786	786	707	562	145
15. Maine.....	February 1936.....	173	416	589	380	213	167
16. Maryland.....	May 1936.....	88	266	354	299	183	116
17. Massachusetts.....	April 1936.....	1	360	361	358	289	69
18. Michigan.....	July 1936.....	27	524	551	545	467	78
19. Minnesota.....	July 1937.....	0	216	216	29	9	20
20. Nebraska.....	February 1936.....	30	245	275	221	186	35
21. New Hampshire.....	February 1936.....	7	68	75	71	57	14
22. New Jersey.....	July 1936.....	60	182	242	207	128	79
23. New Mexico.....	April 1936.....	75	123	198	149	80	69
24. New York.....	May 1937.....	449	1,384	1,833	1,281	685	596
25. North Carolina.....	July 1937.....	0	2,452	2,452	2,202	1,068	234
26. North Dakota.....	November 1936.....	0	146	146	117	94	23
27. Ohio.....	July 1936.....	148	1,379	1,527	1,407	854	553
28. Oklahoma.....	December 1936.....	399	2,421	2,820	2,525	2,120	405
29. Oregon.....	April 1936.....	35	255	290	258	183	75
30. Pennsylvania.....	February 1936.....	956	4,552	5,508	4,534	2,587	1,947
31. South Carolina.....	August 1937.....	0	1,163	1,163	817	568	249
32. Tennessee.....	July 1937.....	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
33. Utah.....	March 1936.....	11	93	104	101	76	25
34. Vermont.....	April 1936.....	2	51	53	41	30	11
35. Washington.....	April 1936.....	98	928	1,026	816	496	320
36. West Virginia.....	October 1936.....	650	861	1,511	1,436	845	591
37. Wisconsin.....	February 1936.....	112	508	620	563	369	194
38. Wyoming.....	February 1936.....	6	31	37	33	21	12

¹ Figures for each State are limited to those months for which Federal funds were available.

² Number of applications pending on Jan. 1, 1937, or on the 1st day of the 1st month for which Federal funds were available.

³ Complete reports not received by the Social Security Board in time to be included in this tabulation.

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which Federal funds were available, although five of these had State laws authorizing this type of aid prior to the time their plans were approved by the Social Security Board.

Of the 164,000 applications received during the year, the largest number in any State (13,093) was received in Indiana. Six other States—Oklahoma, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Georgia, West Virginia, and Ohio—received 7,500 or more applications during the year.

Table 6.—Percentage of total applications disposed of which were approved for public assistance during the year 1937 in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board

[Corrected to Jan. 25, 1938]

State	Percentage of total applications disposed of which were approved for public assistance during the year 1937		
	Old-age assistance ¹	Aid to dependent children ²	Aid to the blind ³
Total.....	65.8	65.5	68.8
1. Alabama.....	45.0	52.5	62.4
2. Alaska.....	85.7	—	—
3. Arizona.....	75.1	60.0	69.1
4. Arkansas.....	63.1	63.7	80.9
5. California.....	77.8	77.8	76.6
6. Colorado.....	75.0	78.2	66.7
7. Connecticut.....	75.5	—	—
8. Delaware.....	32.4	42.3	—
9. District of Columbia.....	62.5	87.6	62.6
10. Florida.....	72.2	—	—
11. Georgia.....	80.2	78.3	79.2
12. Hawaii.....	87.1	90.8	(⁴)
13. Idaho.....	65.3	74.6	58.5
14. Illinois.....	61.8	—	—
15. Indiana.....	66.0	67.1	55.2
16. Iowa.....	67.4	—	78.4
17. Kansas.....	86.7	82.7	82.5
18. Kentucky.....	77.7	—	—
19. Louisiana.....	54.9	63.1	79.5
20. Maine.....	.1	41.8	56.1
21. Maryland.....	54.6	60.5	61.2
22. Massachusetts.....	73.5	79.8	80.7
23. Michigan.....	76.6	87.7	85.7
24. Minnesota.....	71.9	83.0	(⁴)
25. Mississippi.....	64.0	—	—
26. Missouri.....	76.4	82.4	—
27. Montana.....	74.7	74.7	—
28. Nebraska.....	76.1	73.9	84.2
29. Nevada.....	78.4	—	—
30. New Hampshire.....	57.4	52.3	(⁴)
31. New Jersey.....	53.7	62.0	61.8
32. New Mexico.....	46.5	54.1	53.7
33. New York.....	59.5	52.1	53.5
34. North Carolina.....	72.8	80.9	89.4
35. North Dakota.....	68.1	83.0	80.3
36. Ohio.....	48.0	53.1	60.7
37. Oklahoma.....	61.0	54.2	84.0
38. Oregon.....	69.7	69.8	70.9
39. Pennsylvania.....	61.3	61.0	57.1
40. Rhode Island.....	33.1	72.4	—
41. South Carolina.....	66.2	66.5	69.5
42. South Dakota.....	66.6	—	—
43. Tennessee.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
44. Texas.....	59.8	—	—
45. Utah.....	83.7	82.2	75.2
46. Vermont.....	41.7	57.0	(⁴)
47. Washington.....	75.1	76.5	60.8
48. West Virginia.....	54.9	54.1	58.8
49. Wisconsin.....	72.2	70.4	65.5
50. Wyoming.....	71.6	70.0	(⁴)

¹ See table 3.

² See table 4.

³ See table 5.

⁴ Complete report not received by the Social Security Board in time to be included in this tabulation.

⁵ Percentage not computed, base less than 100.

Reports suggest that applications are disposed of more quickly in the aid to dependent children program than in either of the other types of public assistance. In the 39 jurisdictions reporting completely, only about one-sixth of all the applications handled during the year were still pending on December 31, 1937. Of the 10 States in which approximately 7,500 or more applications were under consideration during the year, 4 had less than one-third as many pending at the end of 1937 as they had at the beginning of the period. The number pending at the end of 1937 in individual States ranged from 35 in Wyoming to about 4,500 in Georgia.

Practically two-thirds of the 171,000 applications disposed of were approved. The percentage of the total applications approved, State by State, however, ranged from 41.8 in Maine to 87.7 in Michigan. Nineteen States reported that more than 70 percent of all applications disposed of were approved for assistance.

Aid to the Blind

All but 12 of the 38 reporting jurisdictions administered aid to the blind for the whole year. Complete reports on applications during 1937 were received from 36 of the 38 jurisdictions (Connecticut excluded) administering this program under plans approved by the Social Security Board. More than 28,000 applications were received in the 36 jurisdictions during the year. This number, added to the number pending investigation on January 1, 1937, or at the time the State plan became operative in 1937, made a total of about 34,000 applications. Approximately 27,000, almost four-fifths, of the total applications under consideration during the year were disposed of. Of these, approximately seven-tenths were accepted for aid. (See tables 5 and 6.)

There were 7 States—California, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—that had approximately 300 or more applications pending at the beginning of the period under consideration. Nearly half of all the applications under consideration during 1937 were received in these States.

Of the 12 States with 1,000 or more applications under consideration during the year (4 States had 2,400 or more), 10 had disposed of two-thirds or more of the applications; of these, 50 percent or more were approved.

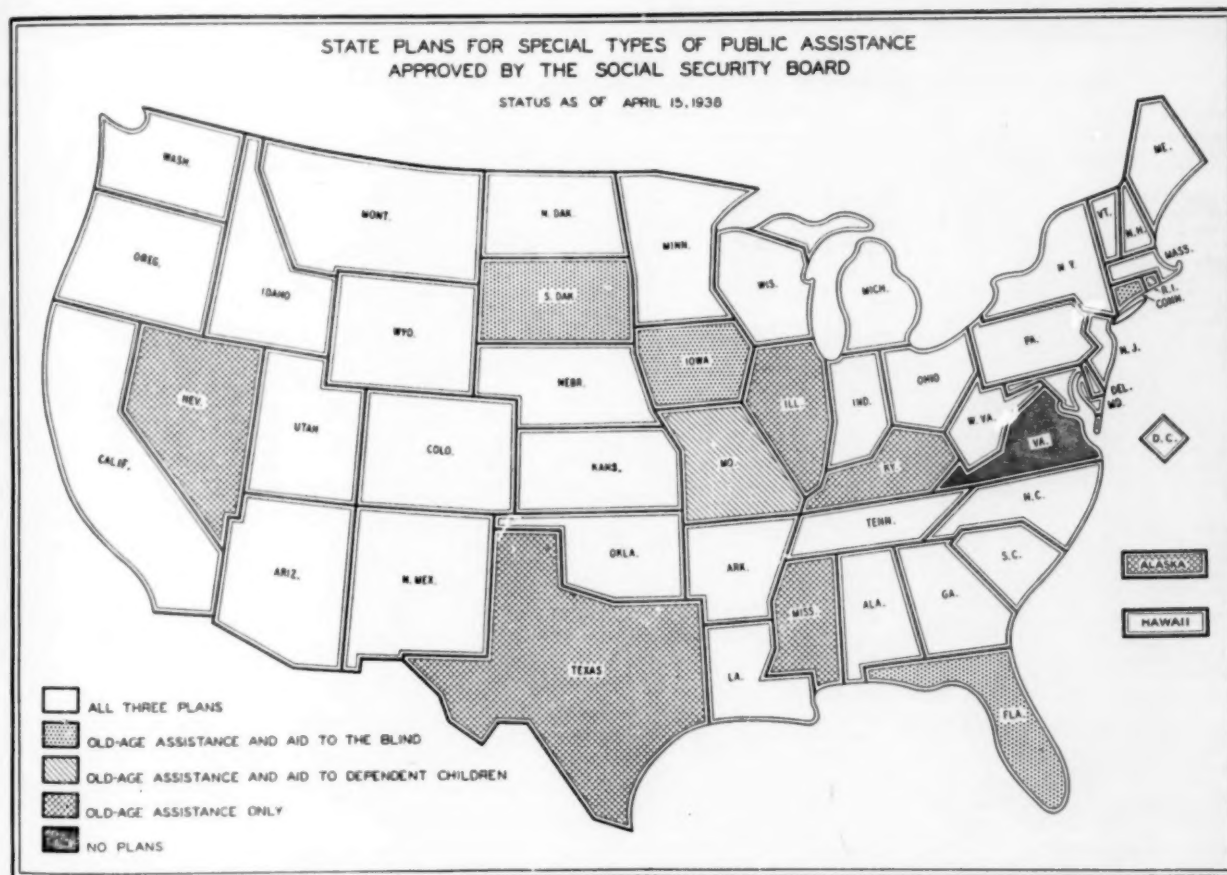
SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Public Assistance Under The Social Security Act

By April 15, 1938, the Social Security Board had approved 131 of 153 possible plans under the titles relating to public assistance in the Social Security Act. Of these, 50 plans were for old-age assistance, 40 for aid to dependent children, and 41 for aid to the blind. As shown in the map, 35 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii had plans approved for all 3 types of public assistance. Four States had plans approved for old-age assistance and aid to the blind, and three States had plans for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children. Five States and Alaska had only one plan, that for old-age assistance. In March 1938 Virginia, the only State not administering old-age assistance, enacted legislation including provisions for this type of aid. When this legislation becomes effective on July 1, 1938, old-age assistance programs will be Nation-wide.

February 1938 marked the beginning of the third year of the operation of the Social Security Act in the continental United States and Territories. Under titles I, IV, and X of the act, the Federal Government grants funds to the States for programs of assistance to special groups of needy individuals, providing that the States meet specified requirements. In these three types of public assistance—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind—the only form of aid to individuals in which the Federal Government participates is direct money payments to the individuals or families accepted for aid. In addition, the Federal Government contributes toward the administrative expense of each of the three programs.

Federal funds under plans approved by the Social Security Board were first made available to some of the jurisdictions for February 1936. There were delays in other States in making the necessary revisions in existing legislation or in passing



new legislation in order to meet the requirements of the Social Security Act. For these and similar reasons, Federal funds were made available to only a few States for the first month's operation.

For the 25-month period from February 1936 through February 1938, \$626 million has been expended from Federal, State, and local funds for payments to recipients of public assistance in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board. (See table 7.) Of this amount, \$510 million was expended for old-age assistance, \$97 million for aid to dependent children, and \$19 million for aid to the blind. Approximately 45 percent of this total was expended by the States from Federal funds for direct assistance to recipients under the approved State plans.

Old-Age Assistance

February 1936 and February 1938.—From the first month of operation to February 1938, the number of States making payments to recipients of old-age assistance under approved plans increased from 17 to 50. The total growth in the program (see table 7 and charts IV and V) under plans approved by the Social Security Board has been very marked. The number of recipients increased nearly seven times and the amount of payments to recipients about eight times. The increase in the number of States is largely responsible for the increase in the total program, but there have also been marked increases in individual States which made payments under approved plans for February of both 1936 and 1938. In the 16 States for which comparable data for those

Table 7.—Number of recipients and amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients of public assistance in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, February 1936–February 1938

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Year and month	Public assistance under the Social Security Act ¹							
	Recipients				Obligations incurred for payments to recipients ²			
	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind
		Families	Children					
Total for 1936 (11 months).....					\$163,161,102	\$135,933,387	\$21,258,040	\$5,969,675
February.....	247,421	26,670	68,915	12,054	4,644,994	3,753,290	604,962	286,742
March.....	294,137	27,447	70,301	13,103	5,292,753	4,335,877	641,182	315,694
April.....	471,189	56,898	144,413	16,374	8,792,806	7,076,315	1,331,365	385,126
May.....	563,393	61,170	154,600	16,646	10,778,233	8,982,300	1,396,808	399,125
June.....	603,855	70,026	177,466	17,570	11,707,192	9,650,733	1,633,041	423,418
July.....	785,873	89,135	225,784	20,503	15,784,739	13,037,502	2,100,582	646,655
August.....	841,421	83,974	218,273	20,903	18,070,716	15,076,303	2,330,851	663,562
September.....	860,106	91,693	238,708	27,482	19,354,807	16,055,655	2,615,864	683,288
October.....	971,288	104,845	269,107	27,985	21,422,574	17,955,548	2,762,125	704,901
November.....	1,032,697	107,094	273,751	28,461	22,856,291	19,292,370	2,841,059	722,862
December.....	1,103,945	109,527	279,898	28,971	24,455,997	20,717,494	3,000,201	738,302
Total for 1937.....					383,314,485	310,843,012	61,475,886	10,995,587
January.....	1,148,330	117,560	299,366	29,419	25,691,752	21,609,598	3,331,728	750,426
February.....	1,199,825	122,254	310,108	30,120	26,786,305	22,519,643	3,499,489	767,171
March.....	1,256,171	128,497	324,917	30,993	28,122,602	23,589,553	3,745,289	787,750
April.....	1,285,219	134,866	340,969	31,594	29,021,403	24,331,523	3,893,887	795,990
May.....	1,326,575	167,130	416,589	33,734	30,794,716	24,723,065	5,224,294	847,357
June.....	1,291,452	171,526	427,689	35,045	30,565,164	24,429,231	5,260,674	875,259
July.....	1,396,891	175,101	431,801	37,254	32,197,212	25,875,804	5,400,201	921,207
August.....	1,437,164	183,039	453,025	38,647	33,236,826	26,659,646	5,628,093	949,177
September.....	1,470,466	193,893	481,466	40,163	34,868,532	27,892,936	5,941,356	1,034,240
October.....	1,507,678	199,601	496,193	41,230	35,959,282	28,697,680	6,204,224	1,057,378
November.....	1,546,945	204,725	508,939	42,594	37,363,952	29,726,859	6,547,476	1,089,617
December.....	1,582,441	211,982	527,134	43,776	38,706,739	30,787,474	6,799,255	1,120,016
Total for 1938 (2 months).....					79,500,498	62,954,762	14,218,223	2,327,513
January.....	1,609,027	218,514	542,311	44,823	39,518,315	31,399,397	7,004,223	1,144,895
February.....	1,632,802	225,273	558,543	46,401	39,982,183	31,585,365	7,214,000	1,182,518

¹ Includes the 3 special types of public assistance in all States and Territories and the District of Columbia with plans approved by the Social Security Board. Figures include relatively small numbers of cases eligible under State laws for whom no Federal funds may be expended and amounts of payments to individuals in excess of amounts which can be matched from Federal funds. The first Federal funds were made available to the States for February 1936. No figures are included in any month for any State not administering Federal funds.

² Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expense and expense for hospitalization and burials excluded. Prior to July 1937, obligations incurred for assistance in kind and for payments to persons other than recipients for services to recipients are excluded.

months are available, the number of recipients of old-age assistance increased 107.6 percent and the amount of payments 174.5 percent.

February 1937 and February 1938.—A comparison for 40 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, in which payments for old-age assistance were made for February 1937 and February 1938, shows that the number of recipients had increased 26.7 percent and the amount of payments 33.4 percent. The greatest increases were in Florida, Michigan, and Utah. Florida began to administer old-age assistance for the first time for October 1936. The increase in Michigan was due to the reduction in the minimum age from 70 to 65. Administrative procedures in Utah were revised in July 1937, and since that month separate grants have been made to aged persons in the same household. Prior to July 1937 one grant was made in some cases to cover the needs of two eligible aged persons, only one of whom was counted in the number of recipients.

In two States—Delaware and Maine—the program had decreased from February 1937 to February 1938 both in the number of recipients and in the amount of payments. The decrease

in both items for Maine is not surprising when it is remembered that the State was forced to cease payments for 3 months of 1937 because of a lack of funds. The new program started on December 1, 1937.

In three States—Idaho, Nebraska, and New Mexico—the increases in the number of recipients in February 1938 as compared with February 1937 were accompanied by decreases in the amount of payments to recipients. In Mississippi, on the other hand, there was a fairly marked decrease in the number of recipients but a slight increase in the amount of payments.

February 1938.—Payments for old-age assistance amounting to more than \$31.5 million were made to more than 1.6 million recipients for February 1938 in 47 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii. As compared with January, these figures, shown in table 8, represent an increase of 1.5 percent in the number of recipients and 0.7 percent in the amount of payments to recipients.

As shown in table 8, there was an average payment of \$19.34 per recipient in the 50 jurisdictions making payments for February 1938. Averages

Chart IV.—Public assistance under the Social Security Act, by months, February 1936–38

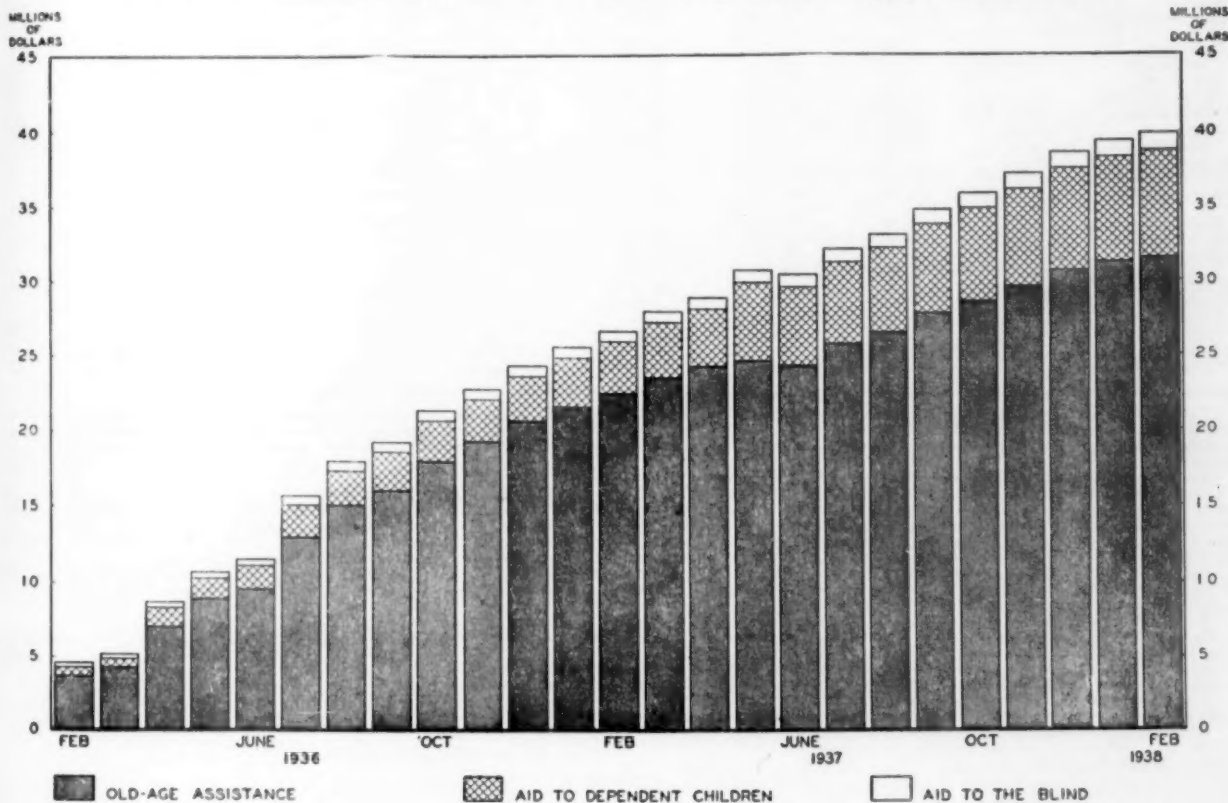


Table 8.—Old-age assistance in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, February 1938

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Old-age assistance for February 1938								
State	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients for the month ¹	Average per recipient	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)				Number of recipients per 1,000 estimated population 65 and over ¹
				From January 1938		From February 1937		
				In number of recipients	In amount of obligations	In number of recipients	In amount of obligations	
Total.....	1,632,802	\$31,585,365	\$19.34	+1.5	+0.7	² +26.7	² +33.4	⁴ 209
1. Alabama.....	14,498	156,527	10.80	+2.1	+6	+34.2	+38.6	134
2. Alaska.....	759	21,460	28.27	+6.4	+5.4	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	190
3. Arizona.....	⁵ 5,559	⁵ 141,143	25.39	+3.5	+3.9	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	327
4. Arkansas.....	19,341	176,809	9.14	—9	+1.1	+27.6	+29.1	201
5. California.....	104,201	3,429,742	32.91	+3.3	+3.1	+53.2	+59.7	230
6. Colorado.....	⁷ 35,314	⁷ 1,116,993	31.63	+1.7	—18.8	+27.4	+45.6	⁶ 450
7. Connecticut.....	14,288	339,216	23.74	+1	—9.0	+13.6	+14.7	123
8. Delaware.....	2,785	30,133	10.82	—1.8	—1.8	—7.1	—6.1	133
9. District of Columbia.....	3,086	78,073	25.30	+2.9	+3.6	+75.7	+75.4	75
10. Florida.....	26,593	413,919	15.56	+4.4	+4.0	+196.3	+323.7	287
11. Georgia.....	25,923	249,503	9.62	+8.1	+7.1	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	189
12. Hawaii.....	⁸ 1,588	⁸ 19,946	⁸ 12.56	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
13. Idaho.....	8,325	179,777	21.59	+1.0	+1.0	+2.6	—5.0	297
14. Illinois.....	121,482	2,088,828	17.19	+1	+1.0	+7.4	+15.0	245
15. Indiana.....	42,042	677,831	16.12	+2	+6	+15.6	+25.1	¹¹ 146
16. Iowa.....	45,917	908,943	19.80	+1.0	+1.1	+49.2	+99.3	212
17. Kansas.....	16,637	317,059	19.06	+8.5	+9.4	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	113
18. Kentucky.....	33,959	318,545	9.38	—1.3	—3.1	+90.6	+78.0	187
19. Louisiana.....	24,930	247,004	9.91	+1.9	+1.4	+64.9	+35.1	297
20. Maine.....	2,583	54,076	20.94	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	—32.6	—29.6	30
21. Maryland.....	16,515	290,487	17.59	+6	+1.0	+28.4	+31.8	152
22. Massachusetts.....	66,577	1,864,402	28.00	+1.0	+1.7	+23.4	+29.9	204
23. Michigan.....	70,487	1,331,920	18.90	+5.6	+5.2	+107.0	+134.4	246
24. Minnesota.....	62,973	1,243,784	19.75	+2	+4	+8.5	+13.1	326
25. Mississippi.....	15,321	70,058	4.57	—5	+3	—14.7	+2.8	173
26. Missouri.....	74,073	1,072,037	14.47	—2.7	+8	+33.9	+69.5	¹¹ 240
27. Montana.....	11,828	240,763	20.35	+1.3	+1.0	+34.7	+32.7	394
28. Nebraska.....	26,049	444,495	17.06	+5	+1.2	+1.9	—3.4	298
29. Nevada.....	1,699	46,432	27.33	+8.1	+7.7	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	283
30. New Hampshire.....	3,683	82,735	22.46	+1.2	+1.2	+12.8	+15.4	¹¹ 72
31. New Jersey.....	25,778	471,534	18.29	+6	+1.5	+14.0	+26.7	104
32. New Mexico.....	3,829	48,554	12.68	+3	+1.7	+26.0	—5.6	236
33. New York.....	104,297	2,490,909	23.88	+5	(¹¹)	+26.6	+40.8	133
34. North Carolina.....	24,284	227,654	9.37	+8.0	+8.9	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	166
35. North Dakota.....	7,441	126,342	16.98	+1.4	+1.9	+12.9	+20.0	207
36. Ohio.....	105,533	2,431,712	23.04	+9	+7	+4.2	+1.1	220
37. Oklahoma.....	68,446	1,032,593	15.09	+1.1	—9	+36.2	+41.6	580
38. Oregon.....	15,309	327,980	21.42	+3.3	+3.2	+26.1	+26.8	187
39. Pennsylvania.....	95,028	2,061,237	21.69	+8	—9	+34.0	+33.7	¹¹ 154
40. Rhode Island.....	5,942	109,933	18.50	+1.4	+1.9	+61.9	+71.3	132
41. South Carolina.....	17,334	186,368	10.75	+14.5	+13.4	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	244
42. South Dakota.....	14,795	276,546	18.69	+3.7	+5.1	+14.4	+15.0	332
43. Tennessee.....	19,410	259,114	13.35	+24.7	+23.8	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	128
44. Texas.....	111,617	1,532,003	13.73	—8	—8	+8.2	+1.2	396
45. Utah.....	12,265	312,736	25.50	+2.8	+2.5	+115.5	+143.0	454
46. Vermont.....	5,486	78,206	14.26	+3.5	+4.0	+41.6	+75.6	144
47. Washington.....	36,692	860,635	23.46	+9	+1.8	+23.5	+41.5	298
48. West Virginia.....	18,649	260,909	13.99	(¹¹)	+1	+79.0	+89.8	228
49. Wisconsin.....	38,784	776,963	20.03	+1.3	+1.5	+10.8	+16.4	179
50. Wyoming.....	2,868	60,797	21.20	+1.0	+9	+8.2	+9.8	294

¹ Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expense excluded. These figures include direct assistance to recipients amounting to \$31,500,877, and obligations incurred for assistance in kind and for payments to persons other than those certified for old-age assistance for rendering services to the recipient amounting to \$84,488 in 6 States and the Territory of Hawaii. Expense for hospitalization and burials is excluded.

² Estimated with the advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census as of Jan. 1, 1938.

³ Comparison for 40 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, reporting payments for old-age assistance under plans approved by the Social Security Board for both months. The comparison of the amount of obligations incurred excludes the amount of obligations incurred for February 1938 for assistance in kind and for payments to persons other than those certified for old-age assistance for rendering services to the recipient because these items were not included in the reports for February 1937. States not making payments for old-age assistance under plans approved by the Social Security Board for February 1937 were excluded as follows: Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and the Territory of Alaska.

⁴ For 47 States, the District of Columbia, and Alaska, adjusted for grants covering 2 or more eligible individuals. Adjustments have been made for the following States: Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Hawaii is excluded, because figures for February 1938 are preliminary.

⁵ Not administering old-age assistance under an approved plan for this month.

⁶ Includes \$8,791 from State and local funds for payments to 324 recipients who were eligible under the State law but whose applications for old-age assistance under the State plan had not been approved.

⁷ Includes \$74,817 for payments to 2,425 recipients who were between the ages of 60 and 65 years.

⁸ Rate based on number of recipients 65 years and over although minimum age under State plan is 60 years.

⁹ Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

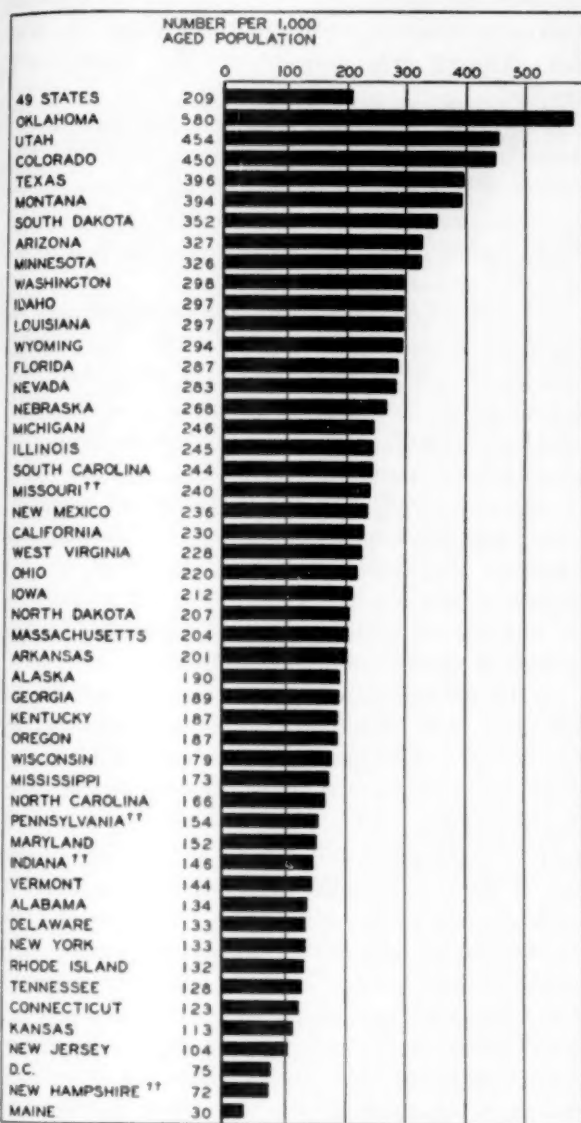
¹⁰ Not computed because figures for February 1938 are preliminary and subject to revision.

¹¹ Minimum age under State plan 70 years, but rate based on population 65 years of age and over.

¹² Figures for January 1938 too small for comparison.

¹³ Less than 0.1 percent.

Chart V.—Recipients of old-age assistance per 1,000 population 65 years of age and over in States† with plans approved by the Social Security Board, February 1938



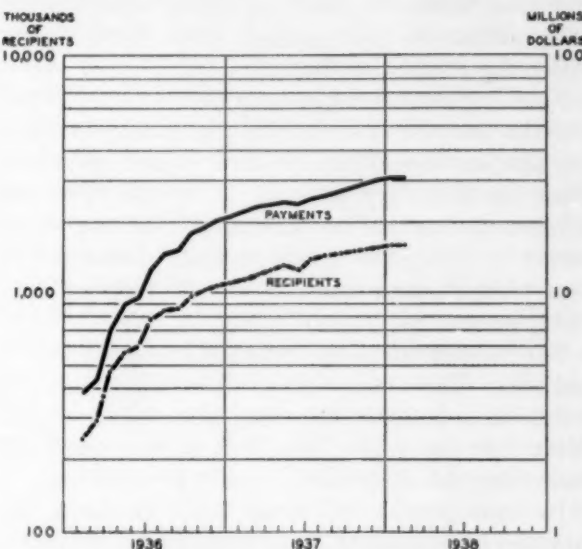
† ESTIMATED AS OF JANUARY 1, 1938.
 ** MINIMUM AGE UNDER STATE PLAN 70 YEARS BUT RATE BASED ON POPULATION 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

for the various States, however, ranged from \$4.57 in Mississippi to \$32.91 in California. The California average can be attributed to the provision of the State plan that the maximum monthly budget per recipient is to be as much as \$35 a month including any income received from other sources.

Of the more than \$31.5 million paid to recipients of old-age assistance for February 1938, only a small amount could not be matched in any part by Federal funds under the Social Security Act.

This amount includes (1) payments to recipients residing in public institutions; (2) payments to recipients under 65 years of age; (3) payments in kind or for services to the recipient; and (4) payments in excess of the maximum (\$30) which may be matched by Federal funds. For example, for February, \$84,488 was expended for assistance in kind and for services to the recipient, and \$74,817 was expended for payments to recipients who were 60 but not yet 65 years of age.

Chart VI.—Old-age assistance under the Social Security Act, February 1936–February 1938 (semilogarithmic scale)



In the 50 jurisdictions reporting payments for February 1938, there were 209 recipients per 1,000 estimated population 65 years of age and over. The rate per 1,000 for individual States, however, ranged widely from 30 in Maine to 580 in Oklahoma. (See chart V.)

The number of recipients 65 years of age and over has been adjusted in 12 States.¹ This adjustment is necessary because in some cases one grant for old-age assistance has been made to cover the needs of more than one person. It is estimated that there were approximately 3,000 such grants in these States for February 1938.

Aid to Dependent Children

February 1936 and February 1938.—Although the number of States with approved plans for aid to dependent children increased from February

¹ Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

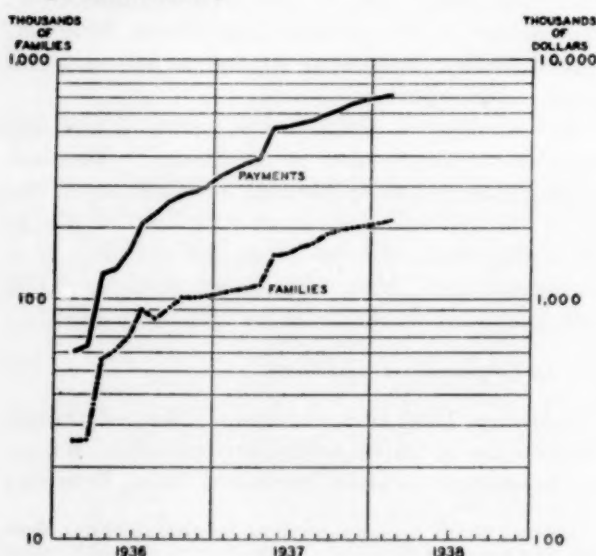
1936 to February 1938 to a lesser extent than the number of States with old-age assistance plans, the total program for aid to dependent children increased proportionately more than old-age assistance. (See table 7 and charts IV and VII.) By February 1938, the number of families receiving aid to dependent children had increased about 8 times, and the amount of payments to families in behalf of dependent children had increased nearly 12 times. These increases are due almost wholly to the entrance of additional States into the social security program. Only 10 jurisdictions made payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds for February 1936, while in February 1938, 40 jurisdictions were participating under the Social Security Act.

February 1937 and February 1938.—In 27 States and the District of Columbia reporting payments for aid to dependent children under approved plans for February in both 1937 and 1938, the number of families had increased over the year's period by 35.4 percent, the number of children by 33.0 percent, and the amount of payments by 44.6 percent.

The largest increase during this period was in Indiana. This State's program for aid to dependent children under an approved plan, which became effective in September 1936, has a broader eligibility basis than the State law formerly in operation.

In two States, Alabama and Vermont, the number of recipients, both families and children,

Chart VII.—Aid to dependent children under the Social Security Act, February 1936–February 1938 (semi-logarithmic scale)



had decreased over the year's period, but the amount of payments to families had increased. In Vermont, the decrease in case load is due to the fact that the State had been revising its administrative procedures and reinvestigating its case load. During this period very few cases were accepted.

In only one State—Wyoming—was there a decrease in both the number of recipients and the amount of payments. As suggested in the preceding issue of this Bulletin, this decrease may be due to the fact that the program in this State has reached a period of stabilization.

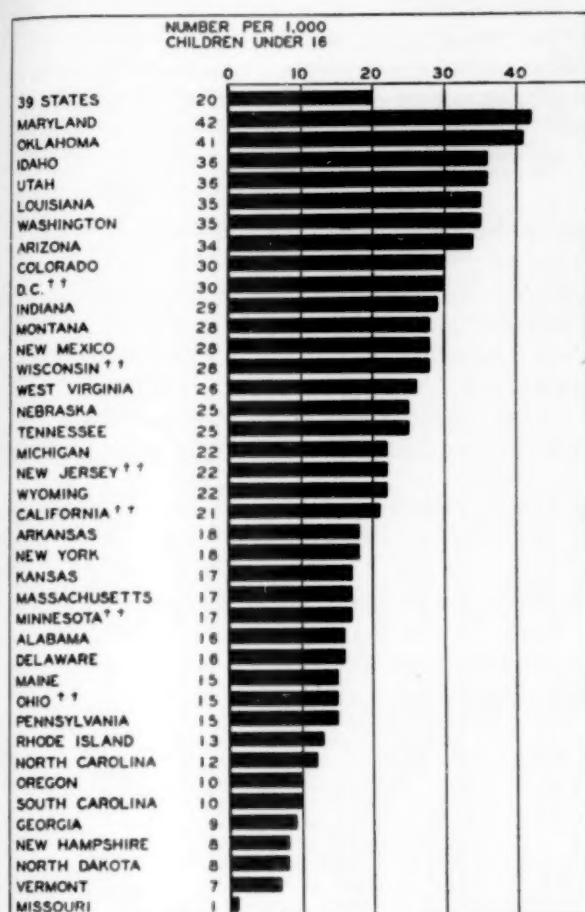
February 1938.—Payments for aid to dependent children under plans approved by the Social Security Board for February 1938 were made by 38 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii. In these 40 jurisdictions aid amounting to more than \$7 million was provided for about 225,000 families in behalf of approximately 559,000 dependent children. These figures represent increases over January 1938 of 3.1 percent in the number of families, 3.0 percent in the number of children, and 3.2 percent in the amount of payments. (See table 9.)

In the 40 jurisdictions reporting payments for February 1938, the average payment per family was \$32.02. The averages for individual States varied widely from \$10.41 in Arkansas to \$60.39 in Massachusetts. This wide variation in the average payments per family can be attributed in large part to the fact that the number of persons whose needs are covered by the grants varies among the States. In certain States, grants are made on a family-budget basis. That is, when the amount of the grant is decided, the needs of others in the family are taken into consideration as well as those of the dependent children for whom aid is granted formally. In other States the grant is made to cover the needs of only the dependent children for whom the aid is granted.

Of the total amount expended for aid to dependent children for February 1938, a portion could not be matched by Federal funds under the act. This includes payments (1) to relatives not specified in the act; (2) in behalf of dependent children over 16 years of age; (3) in excess of the maximum toward which the Federal Government may contribute; and (4) for assistance in kind or for services to the recipients.

In the 38 States and the District of Columbia reporting completely, aid was given in behalf of

Chart VIII.—Recipients of aid to dependent children per 1,000 population under 16 years of age in States† with plans approved by the Social Security Board, February 1938



† ESTIMATED AS OF JANUARY 1, 1938.
 †† MAXIMUM AGE UNDER STATE LAW OVER 16 YEARS BUT RATE BASED ON POPULATION UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.

20 children per 1,000 estimated population under 16 years of age for February. (See chart VIII.) The number of children per 1,000 estimated population under 16 years of age varied among the States from a low of 1 in Missouri to 42 in Maryland. The low rate in Missouri is attributable to the fact that February represents only the second month for which payments for aid to dependent children have been made. Hawaii has been excluded from this comparison because figures for February are preliminary and subject to revision.

Aid to the Blind

February 1936 and February 1938.—The number of jurisdictions making payments from Federal, State, and local funds for aid to the blind under

plans approved under title X of the Social Security Act had increased from 9 in February 1936 to 39 in February 1938. The increase in this program over the 2-year period was less than that in the programs for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, the number of recipients having increased slightly less than four times and the amount of payments slightly more than four times. As in the program for aid to dependent children, the increase over the 2-year period is largely a result of the addition of new States making payments under plans approved by the Social Security Board. (See table 7 and charts IV and X.)

In the six States for which comparable data are available for both February 1936 and February 1938, the number of recipients had increased 32.7 percent and the amount of payments 50.8 percent.

February 1937 and February 1938.—In 25 States and the District of Columbia reporting payments for February 1937 and February 1938, the number of recipients had increased over the year's period 21.5 percent and the amount of payments 31.5 percent.

The largest increase over the year's period was in Oklahoma. In four States, as shown in table 10, there was a decrease in the number of recipients but an increase in payments. In one other State—Arizona—the amount of payments had increased more than one and one-half times as much as the number of recipients. As a result, Arizona's average payment per recipient rose by more than \$5. In Colorado the amount of payments had increased slightly, although the number of recipients was practically the same in February for both 1937 and 1938. Only one State—Wyoming—showed a decrease in both the number of recipients and the amount of payments for aid to the blind.

February 1938.—In February 1938, 39 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii had approved plans for aid to the blind. Only 37 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii, however, made payments for February. Connecticut, which has an approved plan, has not requested Federal funds since June 30, 1936. In Montana, although Federal funds were available as of January 1, 1938, no payments had been made for aid to the blind through February.

In the 39 jurisdictions making payments for aid to the blind for February, approximately \$1.2 million was paid to more than 46,000 recipients. (See table 10.) In 37 jurisdictions making payments and reporting completely for that month and for February 1937, there was an increase of

Table 9.—Aid to dependent children in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, February 1938

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Aid to dependent children for February 1938												
State	Number of recipients		Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients for the month ¹	Average per family	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)							Number of recipients per 1,000 estimated population under 16 ²
					From January 1938			From February 1937				
	Families	Children			In number of recipients	In amount of obligations	In number of recipients		In amount of obligations			
							Families	Children		Families	Children	
Total.....	225, 273	558, 543	\$7, 214, 000	\$32. 02	+3. 1	+3. 0	+3. 2	³ +35. 4	³ +33. 0	³ +44. 6	⁴ 20	
1. Alabama.....	5, 236	15, 642	67, 948	12. 98	+5	+1. 4	-2. 1	-2. 3	-1. 6	+15. 3	16	
2. Arizona.....	1, 486	4, 369	48, 003	32. 30	+3. 0	+3. 4	+3. 9	+55. 8	+51. 2	+71. 3	34	
3. Arkansas.....	4, 759	12, 569	49, 564	10. 41	-2. 1	-1. 8	-2. 4	+6. 4	+1. 4	+8. 6	18	
4. California.....	11, 406	28, 243	419, 713	36. 80	+3. 7	+3. 7	+4. 1	+25. 9	+31. 8	+39. 2	²¹ 21	
5. Colorado.....	3, 414	8, 936	105, 646	30. 94	+1. 8	+1. 3	+1. 8	+15. 6	+14. 2	+16. 7	30	
6. Delaware.....	467	1, 088	15, 097	32. 33	+2. 2	+2. 5	+4. 2	+17. 3	+10. 4	+28. 7	16	
7. District of Columbia.....	1, 274	3, 762	64, 059	50. 28	+1. 3	+8	+2. 7	+3. 2	+8. 8	+1. 4	³⁰ 30	
8. Georgia.....	3, 448	9, 639	76, 136	22. 08	+8. 2	+7. 0	+7. 9	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	9	
9. Hawaii.....	7 918	73, 119	730, 301	733. 01	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	
10. Idaho.....	2, 395	5, 656	62, 000	25. 89	+1. 9	+1. 8	+2. 2	+7. 2	+6. 6	+8. 2	36	
11. Indiana.....	12, 520	27, 092	351, 281	28. 06	+3. 6	+2. 8	+3. 1	+221. 2	+172. 2	+203. 3	29	
12. Kansas.....	3, 548	8, 752	103, 848	29. 27	+8. 9	+8. 2	+10. 2	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	17	
13. Louisiana.....	8, 326	24, 120	171, 538	20. 60	+2. 5	+2. 5	+1. 5	+44. 0	+40. 9	+25. 2	35	
14. Maine.....	1, 327	3, 549	49, 805	37. 53	+2. 2	+2. 3	+2. 4	+4. 4	+3. 2	+6. 2	15	
15. Maryland.....	6, 853	19, 274	220, 286	32. 14	+4. 2	+3. 8	+4. 3	+33. 2	+31. 4	+37. 0	42	
16. Massachusetts.....	7, 702	19, 406	465, 144	60. 39	+2. 6	+2. 2	+1. 3	+44. 3	+34. 8	+49. 7	17	
17. Michigan.....	12, 512	28, 853	482, 736	38. 58	+3. 4	+2. 7	+4. 0	+22. 1	+20. 0	+30. 8	22	
18. Minnesota.....	4, 909	12, 648	170, 547	34. 74	+3. 8	+3. 2	+4. 8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	¹⁷ 17	
19. Missouri.....	423	1, 246	14, 267	33. 73	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	1	
20. Montana.....	1, 772	4, 189	49, 083	27. 70	+2. 5	+1. 6	+1. 6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	28	
21. Nebraska.....	4, 116	9, 699	117, 213	28. 48	+1. 6	+1. 4	+11. 1	+22. 0	+20. 0	+35. 5	25	
22. New Hampshire.....	361	1, 012	13, 636	37. 77	(¹⁹)	+6	+1	+6. 5	+5. 1	+10. 7	8	
23. New Jersey.....	11, 084	24, 832	323, 901	29. 22	+1. 1	+8	+1. 6	+4. 0	+2. 7	+9. 1	²² 22	
24. New Mexico.....	1, 395	4, 087	35, 728	25. 61	+1. 8	+1. 5	+2. 6	+58. 0	+58. 4	+22. 2	28	
25. New York.....	27, 077	56, 048	1, 300, 660	48. 04	+1. 1	+9	+1. 9	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	18	
26. North Carolina.....	5, 283	15, 430	84, 655	16. 02	+16. 1	+14. 8	+16. 9	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	12	
27. North Dakota.....	577	1, 851	19, 862	34. 42	+33. 6	+30. 0	+32. 6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	8	
28. Ohio.....	10, 686	¹¹ 28, 530	407, 093	38. 10	+9	+6	+2. 1	+11. 8	+12. 9	+39. 0	¹⁵ 15	
29. Oklahoma.....	14, 655	34, 084	232, 921	15. 89	+1. 9	+1. 8	+1. 8	+47. 5	+41. 7	+174. 2	41	
30. Oregon.....	1, 099	2, 496	39, 048	35. 53	+5. 0	+4. 6	+5. 8	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	10	
31. Pennsylvania.....	17, 412	43, 662	602, 534	34. 60	+6	+1	+2	+63. 5	+57. 8	+61. 3	15	
32. Rhode Island.....	846	2, 388	42, 263	49. 96	-9	-8	-2. 2	+35. 4	+20. 4	+41. 5	13	
33. South Carolina.....	2, 446	7, 308	49, 900	20. 40	+23. 8	+23. 3	+24. 6	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	10	
34. Tennessee.....	8, 242	23, 399	153, 022	18. 57	+13. 9	+12. 7	+14. 1	(⁹)	(⁹)	(⁹)	25	
35. Utah.....	2, 625	6, 405	89, 090	33. 94	+2. 6	+2. 4	+2. 2	+32. 2	+25. 5	+39. 4	36	
36. Vermont.....	320	749	6, 285	19. 64	-2. 4	+8	+1. 9	-10. 6	-4. 2	+1. 3	7	
37. Washington.....	6, 419	13, 811	189, 702	29. 55	-6	(¹⁹)	-5	+10. 3	+8. 2	+14. 1	35	
38. West Virginia.....	5, 520	16, 274	119, 211	21. 60	+1. 6	+1. 7	+1. 7	(¹⁴)	(¹⁴)	(¹⁴)	26	
39. Wisconsin.....	9, 819	22, 852	352, 411	35. 89	+9	+7	+1. 7	+11. 2	+11. 6	+22. 8	²⁸ 28	
40. Wyoming.....	596	1, 474	17, 863	29. 97	-2	-1	+1	-8. 6	-9. 2	-7. 1	22	

¹ Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expense excluded. These figures include direct assistance to recipients amounting to \$7,149,782, and obligations incurred for assistance in kind and for payments to persons other than those certified for aid to dependent children for rendering services to the recipient amounting to \$64,218 in 6 States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Hawaii. Expense for hospitalization and burials is excluded.

² Estimated with the advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census as of Jan. 1, 1938.

³ Comparison for 27 States and the District of Columbia reporting payments under plans approved by the Social Security Board for both months. The comparison of amount of obligations incurred excludes the amount of obligations incurred for February 1938 for assistance in kind and for payments to persons other than those certified for aid to dependent children for rendering services to the recipient because these items were not included in the reports for February 1937. States not making payments for aid to dependent children under plans approved by the Social Security Board for February 1937 were excluded as follows: Georgia, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and the Territory of Hawaii.

⁴ For 38 States and the District of Columbia; excludes Hawaii.

⁵ Maximum age under State law over 16 years, but rate based on population under 16 years of age.

⁶ Not administering aid to dependent children under an approved plan for this month.

⁷ Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

⁸ Not computed because figures for February 1938 are preliminary and subject to revision.

⁹ Figures for January 1938 too small for comparison.

¹⁰ No change.

¹¹ Includes 1,633 recipients 16 to 18 years of age.

¹² Maximum age under State plan over 16 years, but rate based on number of recipients and population under 16 years.

¹³ Less than 0.1 percent.

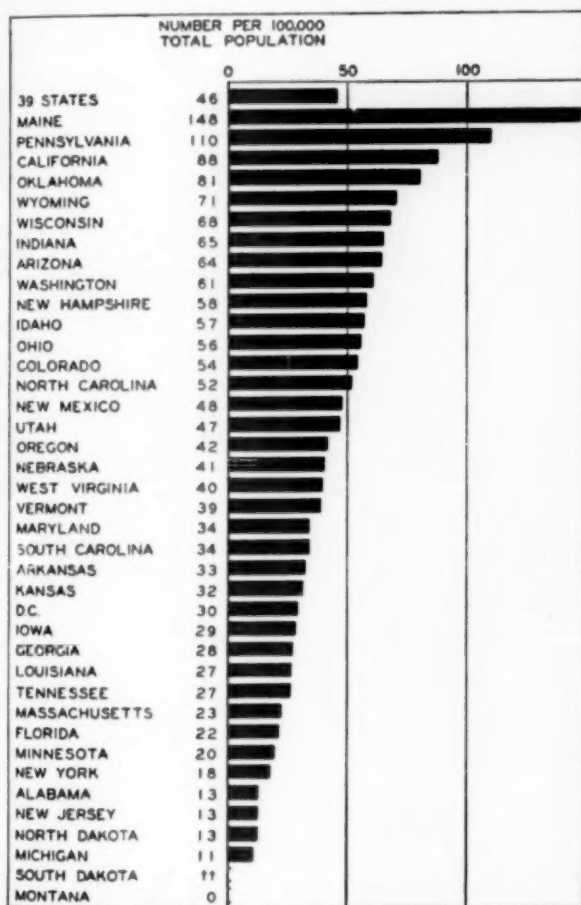
¹⁴ Figures for February 1937 too small for comparison.

3.4 percent in the number of recipients and 3.3 percent in the amount of payments over January 1938.

Of the \$1.2 million expended for February payments, a small amount could not be matched by Federal funds under the act. This amount includes payments to recipients residing in public institutions, payments in excess of the maximum toward which the Federal Government may contribute, and payments for assistance in kind or for services to the recipient.

Since no reliable data or estimates on the number of blind persons in the population are available, the number of recipients of aid to the blind has been compared with the total population. As can be seen from chart IX, in the 37 States and the District of Columbia making payments and reporting completely for February 1938, 46 blind persons per 100,000 estimated total popula-

Chart IX.—Recipients of aid to the blind per 1,000 total population in States† with plans approved by the Social Security Board, February 1938

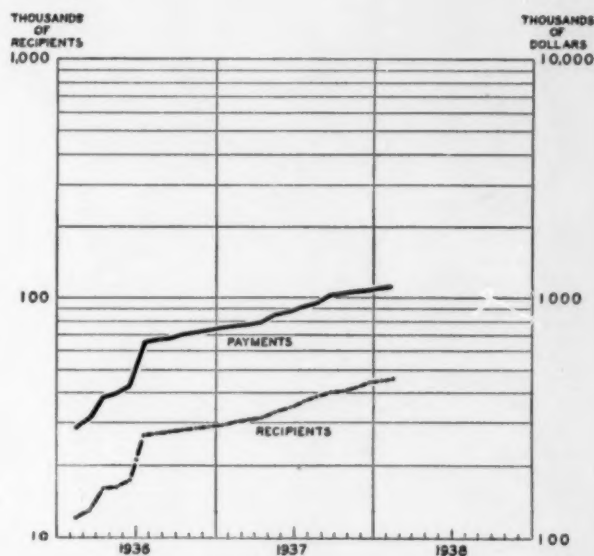


† ESTIMATED AS OF JANUARY 1, 1938.
** LESS THAN ONE

tion received aid for this month. The rate for individual States, however, ranged from 11 per 100,000 in Michigan to 148 per 100,000 in Maine.

Hawaii has been excluded from this comparison because its figures are preliminary and do not, therefore, give a basis for the computation of a reliable rate.

Chart X.—Aid to the blind under the Social Security Act, February 1936–February 1938 (semilogarithmic scale)



Special Types of Public Assistance Not Under the Social Security Act

After 2 years of Federal participation in public assistance under the provisions of the Social Security Act, the largest percentage of recipients aided by these programs was in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board. In February 1938, however, there still remained eight States in which aid to dependent children was administered from State and local funds only and four States in which aid to the blind was so administered.

On the basis of reports from the States and estimates by the Social Security Board, it is estimated that in these States approximately \$724,000 from State and local funds without Federal participation was paid to recipients of aid to dependent children and aid to the blind for February 1938. This amount represents less than 1 percent of the total amount of payments to recipients of public assistance in the United States. About \$395,000 was paid to about

18,000 families in behalf of approximately 45,000 dependent children and \$329,000 to about 12,000 blind persons. In all jurisdictions where old-age assistance was provided, it was administered under plans approved by the Social Security Board.

By February 1938, therefore, approximately 93 percent of all dependent children, 79 percent of all blind persons, and 100 percent of the aged receiving these special types of assistance were aided in States administering these programs under plans approved by the Board.

Table 10.—Aid to the blind in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board, February 1938

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Aid to the blind for February 1938								
State	Number of recipients	Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients for the month ¹	Average per recipient	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)				Number of recipients per 100,000 estimated population ²
				From January 1938		From February 1937		
				In number of recipients	In amount of obligations	In number of recipients	In amount of obligations	
Total ³	46,401	\$1,182,818	\$25.49	+3.4	+3.3	+21.5	+31.5	46
1. Alabama	385	3,783	9.82	+3.2	+3.7	(⁷)	(⁷)	13
2. Arizona	261	6,165	23.62	+8	+1	+82.5	+136.4	64
3. Arkansas	677	6,151	9.08	-1.2	-1.4	+11.0	+14.0	33
4. California	5,451	261,692	48.01	+2.4	+2.3	+19.1	+60.9	88
5. Colorado	581	16,145	27.79	+1.4	+1.2	(⁹)	+5.0	54
6. District of Columbia	192	5,060	26.35	+4.3	+4.7	+68.4	+82.9	30
7. Florida	373	6,111	16.38	(⁷)	(⁹)	(⁷)	(⁷)	22
8. Georgia	878	10,504	11.96	+9.9	+8.5	(⁷)	(⁷)	28
9. Hawaii	¹⁰ 70	¹⁰ 649	¹⁰ 9.27	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(¹¹)
10. Idaho	282	6,363	22.56	(⁹)	-6	+7.2	+3.7	57
11. Indiana	2,263	42,533	18.79	+7	+1.0	+44.3	+82.0	65
12. Iowa	738	17,341	23.50	+91.2	+88.6	(⁷)	(⁷)	29
13. Kansas	600	12,780	21.30	+17.2	+18.6	(⁷)	(⁷)	32
14. Louisiana	580	7,491	12.91	+3.2	+4.4	(¹²)	(¹²)	27
15. Maine	1,275	28,557	22.40	+13.5	+16.8	+13.0	+33.9	148
16. Maryland	569	11,714	20.59	+2.5	+1.9	-3.6	+3.1	34
17. Massachusetts	1,027	20,681	20.14	+3.3	+4.6	+5.3	+24.8	23
18. Michigan	545	14,312	26.26	+9	+2.3	+17.0	+30.6	11
19. Minnesota	541	11,295	20.88	+9.1	+16.3	(⁷)	(⁷)	20
20. Montana	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(⁷)	(⁷)	0
21. Nebraska	559	11,069	19.80	+7	+2	+7.5	+9.5	41
22. New Hampshire	297	6,205	20.89	+7	+1.9	+3.8	+14.7	58
23. New Jersey	554	12,335	22.27	+2.8	+3.1	+14.9	+20.6	13
24. New Mexico	205	3,306	16.13	+1.5	+3.5	+34.9	+21.5	48
25. New York	2,382	54,722	22.97	+1.8	+2.2	(⁷)	(⁷)	18
26. North Carolina	1,823	25,923	14.22	-3	(¹⁴)	(⁷)	(⁷)	62
27. North Dakota	93	1,665	17.90	+2.2	+2.6	(⁹)	(⁹)	13
28. Ohio	3,750	71,167	18.98	-2	+8	+3.9	+15.1	56
29. Oklahoma	2,070	34,751	16.79	+1.8	+1.6	+529.2	+538.0	81
30. Oregon	430	10,839	25.21	+2.1	+2.8	+24.3	+28.3	42
31. Pennsylvania	11,216	335,510	29.91	+7	+7	+13.4	+13.0	110
32. South Carolina	646	8,736	13.52	+13.1	+12.9	(⁷)	(⁷)	34
33. South Dakota	2	51	25.75	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(¹⁴)
34. Tennessee	778	11,703	15.04	+17.7	+17.8	(⁷)	(⁷)	27
35. Utah	243	6,276	25.83	-2.0	-7	-2.8	+3.9	47
36. Vermont	149	2,421	16.25	(⁹)	(⁹)	-7	+43.9	39
37. Washington	1,023	35,283	34.49	+8	+9	+21.8	+27.4	61
38. West Virginia	751	13,187	17.56	-7	-6	(⁹)	(⁹)	40
39. Wisconsin	1,975	43,349	21.95	-4	-5	-1.2	+3	68
40. Wyoming	167	4,993	29.90	+1.8	+1.0	-10.2	-17.7	71

¹ Amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expense excluded. These figures include direct assistance to recipients amounting to \$1,179,236, and obligations incurred for assistance in kind and for payments to persons other than those certified for aid to the blind for rendering services to the recipient amounting to \$3,582 in 8 States. Expense for hospitalization and burials is excluded.

² Estimated with the advice of the U. S. Bureau of the Census as of Jan. 1, 1938.

³ In addition, a plan for aid to the blind was approved for Connecticut, but Federal funds were not available for February.

⁴ Comparison for 36 States and the District of Columbia reporting payments for both months under an approved plan; excludes Montana, South Dakota, and the Territory of Hawaii.

⁵ Comparison for 25 States and the District of Columbia reporting payments under plans approved by the Social Security Board for both months. The comparison of the amount of obligations incurred excludes the amount of obligations incurred for February 1938 for assistance in kind and for payments to persons other than those certified for aid to the blind for rendering services to the recipients, because these items were not included in reports for February 1937. States not reporting payments for aid to the blind under plans approved by the Social Security Board for February 1937 were excluded as follows: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee, and the Territory of Hawaii.

⁶ For 37 States and the District of Columbia; excludes Hawaii and Montana.

⁷ Not administering aid to the blind under an approved plan for this month.

⁸ No change.

⁹ Figures for earlier months too small for comparison.

¹⁰ Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

¹¹ Percentage change not computed, because figures for February 1938 are preliminary and subject to revision.

¹² Federal funds available, but no payments made for aid to the blind for this month.

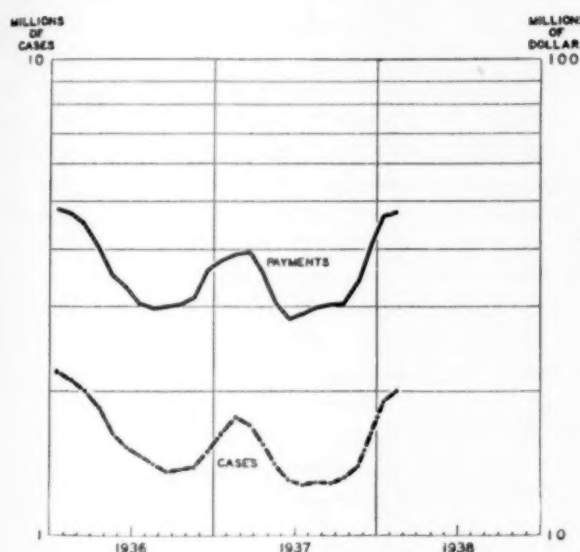
¹³ Less than 0.1 percent.

¹⁴ Less than 1 per 100,000.

GENERAL RELIEF DURING FEBRUARY 1938

It is estimated that during February 2 million cases received \$47.7 million in general relief. These totals show a 5.2-percent increase in cases and a 1.7-percent increase in the amount of relief as compared with the preceding month. These percentage increases were the lowest since October 1937. The highest rates of increase were for December, when the rise in both number of cases and in the amounts of relief was approximately 20 percent.

Chart XI.—General relief in the continental United States, January 1936–February 1938 (semilogarithmic scale)



The fact that the increase in relief was less sharp for February than that recorded for the previous month doubtless is the result of fewer lay-offs in private industry and increased WPA employment. According to a release of the Secretary of Labor of March 23, 1938, "The total reduction in working forces was much smaller than in any of the three preceding months." Factory employment and pay rolls showed seasonal increases in mid-February over mid-January of 0.4 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively, although in all nonmanufacturing industries except two, employment decreased between January and February. Employment under the WPA and earnings of persons certified as in need of relief on WPA projects rose approximately 10 percent from January to February.

Of the 37 States reporting comparable data for both months, 15 showed increases in the amounts

of relief extended; 7 of these increases exceeded 10 percent. Of the 22 States reporting a larger number of cases, 8 reported a rise of 10 percent or more. On the other hand, 22 States showed a decrease in the amount of payments to cases, while only 15 lowered their case loads.

From these facts, it is apparent that many of the States are finding it impossible to secure the funds necessary to keep pace with the increased number of families and persons in need of relief. This fact becomes more understandable when it is viewed in the light of the burdensome relief loads some States are carrying. In New York, for instance, the cost of general relief alone in February was over \$12.5 million. In a State of 13 million population, that amount represents for this 1 month a per capita cost of nearly \$1 for general relief.

Twenty-nine States reported completely on the number of cases receiving relief for both February 1937 and February 1938. Of these, 14 reported increases varying from less than 1 percent in Iowa to 93.4 percent in Michigan; 6 of the increases were in excess of 20 percent. In the other 15 States there were decreases ranging from 4.6 percent in North Dakota to 70.9 percent in South Carolina; 10 of the decreases exceeded 20 percent. Comparisons of amounts of relief for February 1937 and February 1938 may be made for 28 States. Of these, 10 showed increases—the greatest, 108.4 percent, in Michigan; 18 had decreases, of which 14 were over 10 percent.

The protracted recession in industry must be held largely responsible for the increases over both the preceding month and February of a year ago. These increases doubtless indicate that a greater number of persons are in need of relief. On the other hand, many of the decreases such as in Georgia and South Carolina do not necessarily indicate a reduction in the number of persons in receipt of public aid but arise from the fact that large numbers of former general relief cases have been transferred to other types of public assistance.

The 37 States which reported completely and adequately for February represent 66 percent of the total population of the United States as estimated by the Social Security Board as of January 1, 1938. These States incurred 59 percent of the total estimated obligations for general relief for 62 percent of the total estimated number of cases.

Table 11.—General relief in the continental United States, February 1938

[Data reported by State agencies, corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

State	General relief during February 1938						
	Number of cases receiving relief	Amount of obligations incurred for relief extended to cases	Average amount of relief per case	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)			
				From January 1938		From February 1937	
				In number of cases	In amount of obligations	In number of cases	In amount of obligations
Total for the United States ¹	2,025,000	\$47,651,000					
Total for 37 States reporting actual data....	1,264,112	27,934,365	\$22.10	+4.6	+1.4	² +19.9	² +23.7
1. Alabama.....	1,930	17,795	9.22	-36.6	-31.1	-12.8	-1.1
2. Arizona.....	2,824	40,864	14.47	+10.1	+9.9	(³)	(⁴)
3. Arkansas.....	4,181	24,599	5.88	+1.4	-2.7	-25.8	-18.9
4. California.....	124,580	3,774,164	30.30	+8.6	+10.9	+12.3	+23.1
5. Delaware.....	1,848	38,943	21.07	-7.3	-25.2	-7.8	-14.6
6. District of Columbia.....	2,539	65,652	25.86	+6	-4	-23.4	-27.5
7. Florida.....	7,904	46,883	5.93	-4.2	-5.4	+4.6	+10.9
8. Georgia.....	8,202	51,395	6.27	-1.9	-6.6	-47.3	-31.2
9. Illinois.....	205,600	4,556,874	22.16	+9	-2.6	+18.4	+5.9
10. Iowa.....	41,533	777,270	18.71	+2.5	+8	+5	+3.0
11. Kansas.....	19,511	264,992	13.58	-4.1	-9.1	-29.7	-30.3
12. Louisiana.....	7,152	96,772	13.53	-4.4	-6.7	-15.4	-16.9
13. Maine.....	14,910	330,423	22.16	+2.1	-3.4	(³)	(⁴)
14. Maryland.....	9,303	207,045	22.26	+12.7	+10.5	+6.3	-1.5
15. Massachusetts.....	85,010	2,393,302	28.15	-3.5	-5.7	+29.8	+37.2
16. Michigan.....	148,006	3,485,223	23.55	+25.6	+29.7	+93.4	+108.4
17. Minnesota.....	52,588	1,414,497	26.90	+5.5	-2.8	+19.8	+19.0
18. Mississippi.....	1,368	4,350	3.18	+14.8	+2.2	(³)	(⁴)
19. Missouri.....	57,943	548,864	9.47	-8	+4.3	+4.4	-5.6
20. Montana.....	7,781	124,786	16.04	+14.7	+26.5	(³)	(⁴)
21. Nevada.....	868	11,874	13.68	-10.1	-2.5	-40.2	-47.4
22. New Hampshire.....	10,264	283,901	27.66	-4.4	-8.1	+24.9	+35.6
23. New Mexico.....	2,278	14,171	6.22	-9.0	-23.0	-43.3	-54.9
24. North Carolina.....	7,535	39,623	5.26	+1.0	-7.9	-39.7	-33.1
25. North Dakota.....	9,573	150,818	15.75	-8.5	-12.0	-4.6	-11.1
26. Oregon.....	14,223	216,718	15.24	-2.8	-4.5	+6.6	-6.9
27. Pennsylvania.....	238,487	6,118,947	25.66	+2.9	-7.5	+36.1	+30.3
28. South Carolina.....	1,737	18,297	10.53	+21.6	+18.8	-70.9	-56.4
29. South Dakota.....	6,894	93,712	13.59	-4.4	-2.5	-26.4	-23.8
30. Tennessee.....	6,166	45,819	7.43	+16.6	+27.1	(³)	(⁴)
31. Utah.....	5,480	114,203	20.84	+4.4	+1.3	-25.4	-20.9
32. Vermont.....	3,610	76,448	21.18	-10.0	-16.8	-13.9	-16.3
33. Virginia.....	16,742	115,768	6.91	+1.7	-2.5	(³)	(⁴)
34. Washington.....	52,569	935,071	17.79	+6.4	+8.7	(³)	(⁴)
35. West Virginia.....	23,688	219,627	9.27	+4.7	+2.1	(³)	(⁴)
36. Wisconsin.....	57,113	1,180,300	20.67	+5.6	+5	+20.4	(⁴)
37. Wyoming.....	2,172	34,375	15.83	+17.5	+26.5	+24.0	+21.0
Total for 12 States showing estimated figures ⁴	760,520	19,716,390					
1. Colorado.....	15,200	214,000					
2. Connecticut.....	25,600	598,000					
3. Idaho.....	3,300	53,000					
4. Indiana.....	75,000	1,150,000					
5. Kentucky.....	7,000	54,000					
6. Nebraska.....	11,120	140,350					
7. New Jersey.....	84,800	2,016,000					
8. New York.....	344,000	12,570,000					
9. Ohio.....	137,200	2,380,000					
10. Oklahoma.....	33,500	137,000					
11. Rhode Island.....	12,000	291,000					
12. Texas.....	13,800	113,000					

¹ Partly estimated.

² Percentage change computed for States for which comparable data were available for both months.

³ Comparable data for February 1937 not available.

⁴ Figures estimated by the Social Security Board for all States except Connecticut, Indiana, Nebraska, New York, and Ohio, for which estimates were made by the State agencies.

UNDUPLICATED COUNT OF RECIPIENTS OF PUBLIC RELIEF

Although data on public relief have been collected for a number of years by Federal and State agencies, until recently the variation in the terms used to designate the number receiving the various types of relief has made it impossible to ascertain the total number of recipients of public relief. With the advice and cooperation of other Federal agencies, the Social Security Board has reduced these various terms to the common unit, number of households. After applying specified factors to each program to determine the number of households represented by the count of recipients reported, certain additional adjustments have been necessary in order to make an unduplicated count of the households in receipt of one or more types of relief.

The method by which the estimates on number of different households are obtained was explained in detail in "Public Assistance . . . for December 1937." Since the number of persons in these different households varies greatly, it has been decided to include also an estimate of the number of individuals. The estimates of the number of different persons in these households is based on annual reports on the special types of public assistance, monthly reports on general relief, and information compiled by other Government agencies. On the basis of these reports, it is estimated

that 6 million different households, including 18.5 million persons, as shown in table 2, received public relief in February 1938. This estimate is a real indication of the number of persons benefiting under programs of public relief.

Among the States reporting to the Social Security Board on general relief and the special types of public assistance, there are some States in which relief activities are so coordinated that it is possible for the agency to report an unduplicated count of households receiving one or more of these types of assistance. Such reports received from 9 States for February 1938 showed that 296,442 cases, or 7.5 percent of the total number of these cases, were in these 9 States. The number of different households represented in these cases was 273,527. As is shown in table 12, 7.7 percent of the cases in these States represented duplications in the case count. The degree of duplication, however, varied widely among the 9 States. This range was from 1.3 percent in West Virginia to 13.7 percent, more than 10 times as large, in Maryland.

On the basis of this information for 9 States, it is estimated that for February a total of 3.7 million different households in the continental United States received one or more of the special types of public assistance or general relief or both.

Table 12.—Total number of different households receiving special types of public assistance and general relief and percentage of duplication in the case count for February 1938

State	Total number of different households receiving special types of public assistance and general relief	Number of cases receiving special types of public assistance and general relief					Percentage of duplication in reported number of cases
		Total	Public assistance in States with plans approved by the Social Security Board			General relief	
			Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (families)	Aid to the blind		
Total.....	273,527	296,442	133,698	30,071	4,353	128,320	7.7
1. Arizona.....	9,011	9,806	5,235	1,486	261	2,824	8.1
2. Kansas.....	39,334	40,746	16,637	3,548	600	19,961	3.5
3. Maryland.....	28,781	33,350	16,553	6,853	569	9,375	13.7
4. North Dakota.....	15,966	18,172	7,441	577	93	10,061	12.1
5. South Carolina.....	21,643	21,982	17,334	2,446	646	1,556	1.5
6. Utah.....	18,552	20,641	12,270	2,626	243	5,502	10.1
7. Washington.....	186,682	97,255	36,711	6,419	1,023	53,102	10.9
8. West Virginia.....	47,992	48,608	18,649	5,520	751	23,688	1.3
9. Wyoming.....	5,566	5,882	2,868	596	167	2,251	5.4

¹ Includes a small number of cases of children in boarding homes not receiving special types of public assistance or general relief.

DEFINITIONS OF PUBLIC-ASSISTANCE TERMS

The primary purpose of the Social Security Board in publishing statistics of public assistance is to provide to the administrators of public assistance, at all levels of government, data which will be of value to them in administrative planning and procedure. Since this publication is designed in part to meet that need, the Social Security Board includes not only the statistics on the special types of public assistance and general relief which the Board collects, but also data on other relief programs obtained from the Works Progress Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Farm Security Administration.

The structure of Federal, State, and local administration of these several relief programs is complex, and terms applicable to one program are sometimes meaningless in another. However, two general measures of assistance which are the most nearly comparable have been selected for use in this publication. These two measures are the number of cases receiving assistance and the amount of assistance extended to cases. Data from the several programs cannot be combined in order to secure a national total for the number of cases receiving assistance, not only because of the variation among programs in the meaning of the terms used to describe the number of recipients but also because an individual or a family may and often does receive assistance under more than one program.

Information bearing upon the question of duplication in case counts is being collected by the Social Security Board in monthly reports from certain States and in annual reports from all States administering public assistance under the Social Security Act. Estimates of the total case load are based upon these reports.

Since the two measures selected for use in this publication—cases and amounts of assistance—represent units of count which vary in terminology among the several relief programs, brief definitions of the terms used for each program may assist the reader in understanding the comparative statements made in this Bulletin.

Special Types of Public Assistance Under the Social Security Act

In reporting statistics of public assistance under the Social Security Act, the Social Security Board does not refer to "cases" of public assistance. Under titles of the act providing old-age assistance and aid to the blind, reports indicate the number of recipients to whom aid is granted formally. Each recipient may represent a family, a couple, or an unattached individual. Under the title providing aid to dependent children, reports are made for the number of families and the number of children for whom aid is granted in these families.

The Social Security Board reports the amounts of assistance in terms of obligations incurred for the month for payments to recipients.

Special Types of Public Assistance Not Under the Social Security Act

Reports on the number of recipients are not complete for all States for special types of public assistance administered under State laws prior to the Social Security Act or not under the Federal program subsequent to its beginning.

However, estimates for the number of cases and the amount of obligations incurred for such assistance have been made and are included in this Bulletin each month.

General Relief

The terminology used in previous publications of general relief statistics by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Works Progress Administration is continued in this publication. The total number of cases is composed of cases of families and cases of single or unattached individuals.

To describe the amount of assistance, the phrase used is "amount of relief extended to cases." This amount is reported on the basis of obligations incurred during the month. It includes the amount of relief extended to cases in cash and the amount of relief orders or requisitions issued to cases during the calendar month. It may also include work-relief earnings during all pay-roll periods ending within the month for the States in which general relief is granted in the form of work relief.

The Works Program

Under the Works Program the number of cases receiving assistance is the "number of persons certified as in need of relief employed under the Works Program." For the National Youth Administration the number reported is the number of different individuals whose names appeared on pay rolls ended within the calendar month. For the Works Progress Administration and other Federal agencies the count is the number of persons employed during the week ending nearest the end of the month.

The amount of assistance reported for the National Youth Administration, the Works Progress Administration, and other Federal agencies represents the amount of earnings of persons certified as in need of relief whose names appeared on all pay rolls ended within the calendar month.

The Civilian Conservation Corps

For the Civilian Conservation Corps the number reported represents averages computed from reports on the number of persons enrolled on the 10th, 20th, and last day of each month except for the Indian Division; for this Division, averages are computed from daily reports.

For the Civilian Conservation Corps the amounts of assistance are estimates based on an average of \$70 per month per person enrolled except for those enrolled in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, for whom the average monthly amount is \$40. These averages are based upon the amount of obligations incurred for cash allowances to persons enrolled and for clothing, shelter, subsistence, and medical care of persons enrolled, and certain other items.

Emergency Subsistence Payments to Farmers

The number of cases receiving assistance is the number of emergency grant vouchers certified by the Farm Security Administration for payments to farmers during each month. Ordinarily only one grant voucher per case is certified per month.

The amounts of assistance are the amounts of emergency grant vouchers during each month. These payments are generally made once a month.

RELIEF IN URBAN AREAS

FOR JANUARY 1938

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS · DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RESEARCH

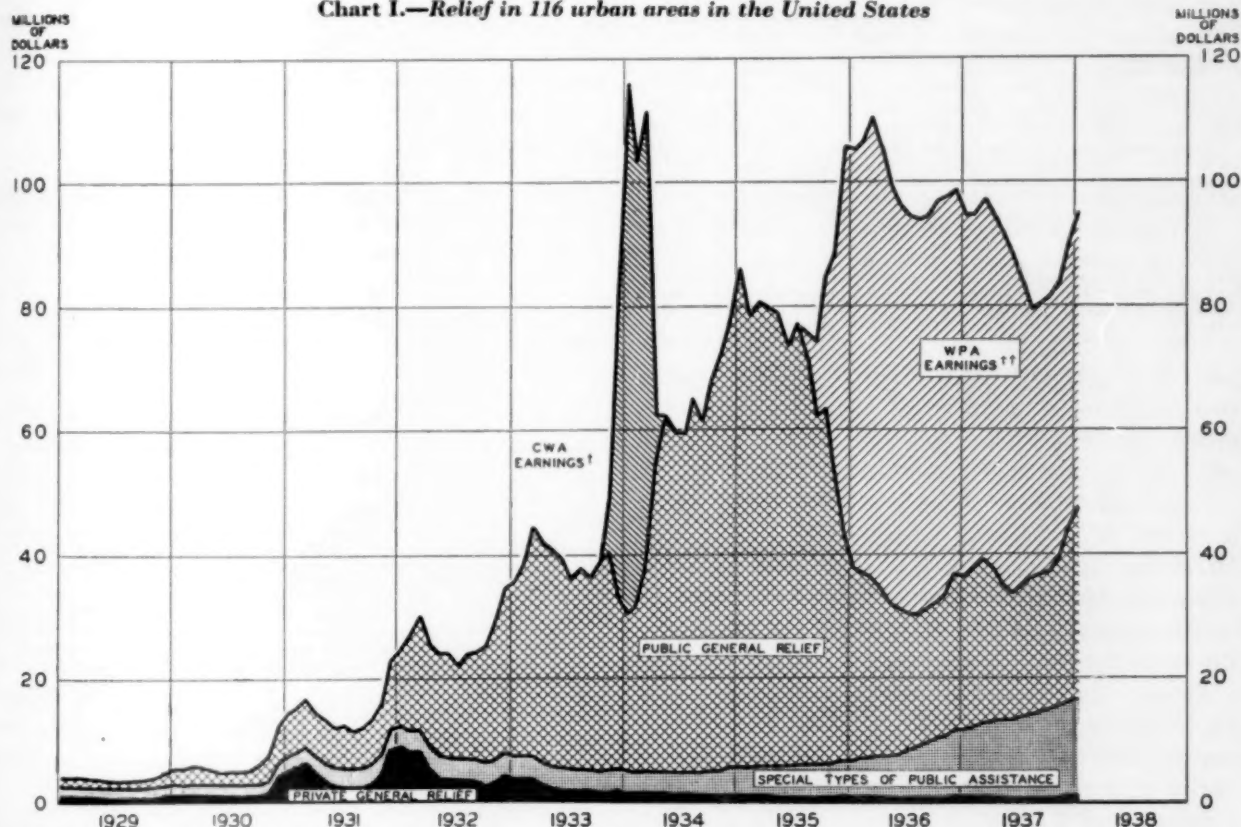
During January 1938, total expenditures of \$94,931,565 were made in 116 urban areas for relief, exclusive of administrative expense, from public and private funds and for earnings of persons certified as in need of relief employed on projects of the Works Progress Administration. This amount was approximately \$4.1 million, or 4.5 percent, greater than for the previous month. Although this figure continues to reflect the rise in relief expenditures which began in the fall of 1937, the percentage increase, for the first time since September 1937, has been less than that of the preceding month. As compared with January 1937, the relief bill for January 1938 was only 0.4 percent less.

Of the three forms of public aid presented in table 1, expenditures for general relief continued,

as in November and December, to show the largest percentage rise, with an increase of \$2.8 million, or 10.0 percent, over the amount reported for the preceding month. The total for January 1938 was \$5.4 million, or 21.4 percent, above the level reached in January of last year.

Expenditures for the three special types of public assistance rose only 2.2 percent between December 1937 and January 1938. This was the smallest percentage rise since August 1937. Although the percentage increase over the preceding month was relatively small, the increase over the same month a year ago amounted to 41.8 percent. Table 3 furnishes evidence of a changing rate of increase in the amount of obligations incurred for payments in each of the three programs. In each instance the increase is comparatively small as

Chart I.—Relief in 116 urban areas in the United States



†Earnings under Civil Works Administration are those for all persons employed under the program, including the administrative staff.
 ††Earnings are those of persons employed on projects within the areas and certified as in need of relief.

compared with the preceding month. The largest is that of 3.9 percent for aid to the blind. When compared with January 1937, however, the rate of increase is substantial for each program, with a percentage increase of 46.1 percent in the amount expended for old-age assistance, 34.6 percent for aid to the blind, and 31.2 percent for aid to dependent children.

The figures as presented in table 1 show that the earnings of those certified as in need of relief and employed on Works Progress Administration projects amounted to \$47.8 million, an amount 2.4

Table 1.—Relief in 116 urban areas: ¹ Amount and percentage change from previous month and same month of previous year, by source of funds, January 1938

[Data reported by 1,142 agencies. ² Corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Source of funds	Relief in 116 urban areas, January 1938		
	Amount	Percentage change from—	
		December 1937	January 1937
Total.....	² \$94,931,565	+4.5	-0.4
Public funds.....	93,872,341	+4.7	-0.5
General relief ⁴	30,597,271	+10.0	+21.4
Special types of assistance ⁵	15,493,161	+2.2	+41.8
WPA earnings ⁶	47,781,909	+2.4	-17.9
Private funds ⁴	1,059,224	-14.6	+8.0

¹ From Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expense excluded.

² Divisions of departments submitting separate reports are counted as separate agencies.

³ Includes estimates for 67 agencies amounting to \$199,688.

⁴ Obligations incurred for relief extended to cases during the month.

⁵ Obligations incurred for payments to and in behalf of recipients for the month.

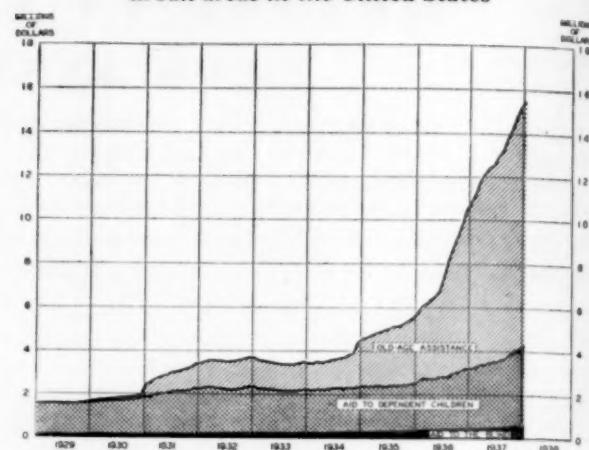
⁶ Earnings of persons employed on projects within the area and certified as in need of relief for all pay-roll periods ended during the month. Separate figures not available for these areas for earnings of those employed on projects of the Works Program other than those of the Works Progress Administration.

percent larger than that for the previous month. In spite of recent increases, the total amount expended in January for this type of aid was 17.9 percent less than that for January 1937.

Relief expenditures from private sources, which increased 25.7 percent between November and December 1937, declined 14.6 percent between December 1937 and January 1938. The amount for January 1938, however, was 8.0 percent above the figure for the corresponding month a year ago.

From table 2 it is apparent that the proportionate amounts contributed from public and private sources and for the various types of public relief varied only slightly between January 1938 and the previous month. In comparison with a year ago it can be noted, however, that the earnings of

Chart II.—Special types of public assistance in 116 urban areas in the United States



those employed on WPA projects, which in January 1937 represented 61.1 percent of the total expenditures, had decreased so that by January 1938 these accounted for only 50.4 percent of the total bill. In contrast to this decline, the portion of the total expended for general relief and for the three special types of public assistance had increased during the same period. In January a year ago these expenditures represented, respectively, 26.4 percent and 11.5 percent of the total amount for relief, and in January 1938 they accounted for 32.2 percent and 16.3 percent of the entire relief bill.

Table 2.—Relief in 116 urban areas: ¹ Percentage distribution by source of funds compared with previous month and same month of previous year, January 1938

[Data reported by 1,142 agencies. ² Corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Source of funds	Percentage distribution of relief in 116 urban areas		
	January 1938 ²	December 1937 ³	January 1937 ⁴
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public funds.....	98.9	98.6	99.0
General relief ⁵	32.2	30.6	26.4
Special types of assistance ⁶	16.3	16.7	11.5
WPA earnings ⁷	50.4	51.3	61.1
Private funds ⁸	1.1	1.4	1.0

¹ From Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expense excluded.

² Divisions of departments submitting separate reports are counted as separate agencies.

³ Percentages in this column are based on figures which include estimates amounting to 0.2 percent of total obligations incurred.

⁴ Percentages based on obligations incurred for relief extended to cases during the month.

⁵ Percentages based on obligations incurred for payments to and in behalf of recipients for the month.

⁶ Percentages based on earnings of persons employed on projects within the area and certified as in need of relief for all pay-roll periods ended during the month. Separate figures not available for these areas for earnings of those employed on projects of the Works Program other than those of the Works Progress Administration.

Table 5 presents a summary of total and per capita expenditures for specified types of relief from public and private funds in 116 urban areas for the year 1936, similar to the material issued by the U. S. Children's Bureau for the years 1929-1935.¹ The responsibility for the collection of relief data from these urban areas, formerly a project of the Children's Bureau, was assumed by the Social Security Board on July 1, 1936. The figures in table 5 represent, therefore, a tabulation of reports from cooperating agencies submitted during part of 1936 to the Children's Bureau and subsequently to the Social Security Board.

Since the publication of the summary for the earlier years, it has been possible to obtain figures

¹ Winslow, E. *Trends in Different Types of Public and Private Relief in Urban Areas, 1929-1935*. U. S. Children's Bureau, Bureau Publication 237, Appendix B, Table B 1937.

for earnings of those employed on projects of the Works Progress Administration. Because of the inclusion of this additional material and because of the greatly increased volume of expenditure for the three special types of public assistance in the period since February 1936, when Federal funds first became available for this purpose, it has seemed desirable to present the amounts expended from public funds for Works Progress Administration earnings and the total for the three special types of public assistance as distinct from those for general public relief. For these reasons and also because in some instances (which are noted in the table) it has been impossible to obtain figures for all types of aid for identical areas, expenditures from public funds are shown not as a total for each city but specifically for each type of aid.

Table 3.—Relief in 116 urban areas: ¹ Amount, number of cases aided, and percentage change from previous month and same month of previous year by type of administrative agency, January 1938

[Data reported by 1,142 agencies.² Corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Type of administrative agency	Number of agencies reporting ³	Cases aided and relief in 116 urban areas, January 1938					
		Number of cases ⁴	Amount of relief	Percentage change from—			
				December 1937		January 1937	
				In number of cases	In amount of relief	In number of cases	In amount of relief
Total.....	1,142	(⁵)	\$94,931,565	(⁵)	+4.5	(⁵)	-0.4
Public agencies.....	632	(⁵)	93,853,528	(⁵)	+4.7	(⁵)	-0.5
General relief ⁷	179	1,039,682	\$30,578,458	+13.7	+10.0	+19.1	+21.4
Special types of assistance: ⁸							
Old-age assistance.....	113	468,290	11,221,884	+1.8	+2.0	+30.3	+46.1
Aid to dependent children.....	118	89,101	3,649,142	+2.1	+2.4	+23.7	+31.2
Aid to the blind.....	106	20,655	622,135	+2.5	+3.9	+18.4	+34.6
WPA earnings ¹⁰	116	(¹¹)	47,781,909	(¹²)	+2.4	(¹³)	-17.9
Private agencies ¹⁴	510	(⁵)	1,078,037	(⁵)	-14.6	(⁵)	+7.6
Nonsectarian agencies.....	133	24,687	\$470,264	-9.3	-13.5	-4	+5
Jewish agencies.....	76	7,208	195,001	+4.2	-2.6	+8.1	+12.2
Catholic agencies.....	74	12,987	220,936	-10.5	-8.4	+21.8	+22.0
Salvation Army.....	63	7,522	47,369	-69.5	-56.3	-3.2	+20.7
Other private agencies.....	164	13,218	144,527	-15.0	-14.2	+11.7	+3.6

¹ From Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expense excluded.

² Divisions of departments submitting separate reports are counted as separate agencies.

³ Includes estimates for 40 agencies amounting to 6,873 cases.

⁴ The total number of cases aided by public and private agencies or by either group separately cannot be obtained by adding the figures shown in this column, since in an unknown number of instances cases are receiving more than 1 type of relief.

⁵ Includes estimates for 67 agencies amounting to \$199,688.

⁶ Percentage change not computed, since the total number of cases aided by public and private agencies or by either group separately cannot be obtained from available figures. For further explanation see footnote 4.

⁷ Obligations incurred for relief extended to cases during the month. Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on basis of need, figures for which are not presented separately because of the relatively small amounts involved.

⁸ 15 agencies reporting obligations incurred of \$12,656 failed to report the number of cases aided, and no basis for estimating was available.

⁹ Obligations incurred for payments to and on behalf of recipients for the month.

¹⁰ Earnings of persons employed on projects within the area and certified as in need of relief for all pay-roll periods ended during the month. Separate figures not available for these areas for earnings of those employed on projects of the Works Program other than those of the Works Progress Administration.

¹¹ Number of cases not available.

¹² Percentage change not computed, since number of cases was not available.

¹³ Obligations incurred for relief extended to cases during the month. Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans, figures for which are not presented separately because of the relatively small amounts involved.

¹⁴ 7 agencies reporting obligations incurred of \$2,393 failed to report the number of cases aided, and no basis for estimating was available.

¹⁵ 1 agency reporting obligations incurred of \$150 failed to report the number of cases aided, and no basis for estimating was available.

¹⁶ 9 agencies reporting obligations incurred of \$83,500 failed to report the number of cases aided, and no basis for estimating was available.

¹⁷ 1 agency reporting obligations incurred of \$1,229 failed to report the number of cases aided, and no basis for estimating was available.

¹⁸ 7 agencies reporting obligations incurred of \$8,075 failed to report the number of cases aided, and no basis for estimating was available.

Table 4.—Relief in 116 urban areas: ¹ Amount, source of funds, and percentage change from previous month and same month of previous year, by cities, January 1938

[Data reported by 1,142 agencies.² Corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

State and city	Territory included	Number of agencies reporting ¹	Relief in 116 urban areas, January 1938						Percentage change from—	
			Total	Public funds			Private funds—obligations incurred ⁵			
				Obligations incurred for—		WPA earnings ²				
				General relief ³	Special types of assistance ⁴					
Alabama:										
Birmingham	County	6	\$389,137	\$6,333	\$49,222	\$333,518	\$64	+8.5	—10.0	
Mobile	do	6	96,819	1,003	14,465	80,904	357	—3.7	—17.7	
California:										
Los Angeles	do	32	4,464,064	1,475,134	1,489,994	1,469,298	29,638	—3.9	—13.7	
Oakland	do	16	1,214,239	319,279	255,786	635,695	7,479	+10.5	+20.2	
Sacramento	do	10	265,518	83,601	108,759	71,305	1,853	+17.0	+39.4	
San Diego	do	9	672,429	121,639	201,930	347,550	1,310	+2.3	+5.8	
San Francisco	do	17	1,673,021	419,762	316,435	920,083	16,741	+7.2	+15.1	
Colorado: Denver	do	9	817,888	58,766	418,927	336,428	3,767	+2.8	+52.3	
Connecticut:										
Bridgeport	City	15	369,892	758,621	32,222	275,920	7,126	+14.3	+14.0	
Hartford	do	13	276,938	72,020	50,548	135,236	7,19,134	+7.3	+15.9	
New Britain	do	12	91,099	18,143	13,398	59,106	452	+10.3	+4.4	
New Haven	do	15	479,193	56,315	50,438	364,720	7,720	+9.4	+32.5	
Delaware: Wilmington	County	9	155,663	49,071	26,665	74,579	7,5,348	+28.5	+3.4	
District of Columbia: Washington	City	15	545,237	66,448	144,518	317,694	7,10,667	+6.7	+11.9	
Florida:										
Jacksonville	County	7	209,842	7,535	42,430	159,922	855	+6.9	+25.9	
Miami	do	12	94,867	2,350	41,074	45,530	7,5,913	—4.0	+31.0	
Georgia: Atlanta	do	9	425,969	31,977	44,054	345,257	4,681	+23.7	+13.7	
Illinois:										
Chicago	do	17	7,334,368	3,039,449	1,007,709	3,178,390	108,820	+9.1	—4.6	
Springfield	do	7	175,787	70,780	36,338	65,937	2,732	+9.8	+19.8	
Indiana:										
Evansville	do	6	265,761	41,529	40,231	183,213	788	+41.9	+11.1	
Fort Wayne	do	13	198,477	26,887	38,264	129,188	4,138	+24.5	+9.0	
Indianapolis	do	11	891,575	207,343	154,733	517,452	12,047	+14.1	+10.2	
South Bend	do	9	268,097	74,659	34,105	158,119	1,214	+23.3	+7.0	
Terre Haute	do	7	266,111	31,110	38,398	196,588	1,015	+10.6	+3.9	
Iowa:										
Des Moines	do	13	449,441	73,801	82,430	291,559	7,1,651	+2.1	+32.2	
Sioux City	do	10	174,410	55,675	29,882	87,797	7,1,056	—8.1	+8.3	
Kansas:										
Kansas City	do	6	243,846	46,926	15,840	181,007	73	+6.6	—6.2	
Topeka	do	8	118,028	20,470	21,434	74,141	1,983	+14.4	+8.6	
Wichita	do	7	179,793	45,351	29,002	104,136	1,304	+13.9	—9.4	
Kentucky: Louisville	City	8	195,336	26,449	31,627	121,260	7,16,000	+16.9	+58.1	
Louisiana:										
New Orleans	Parish	9	906,612	53,851	102,592	740,037	7,10,132	+2.5	—3	
Shreveport	do	8	25,630	6,181	14,702	4,061	7,686	+10.4	+55.2	
Maine: Portland	City	10	116,657	37,998	4,793	71,653	2,213	+29.9	+9.4	
Maryland: Baltimore	do	11	767,610	165,708	301,448	278,970	21,484	+6.3	—27.1	
Massachusetts:										
Boston	do	22	2,463,459	591,949	474,035	1,311,549	85,926	—1.5	—6.9	
Brockton	do	11	319,277	49,246	53,781	212,372	3,878	+15.1	+9.2	
Cambridge	do	9	246,239	71,550	50,208	120,196	4,285	—1.9	+19.2	
Fall River	do	8	209,619	90,060	59,799	149,502	258	+3.5	+20.4	
Lawrence	do	9	180,193	68,085	39,651	70,660	1,797	+12.2	+24.6	
Lowell	do	8	380,580	106,196	66,816	204,050	3,518	+16.5	+36.6	
Lynn	do	11	263,252	50,449	73,629	135,567	3,607	+12.3	+7.9	
Malden	do	7	119,625	45,244	28,420	45,884	77	—2.4	+11.9	
New Bedford	do	9	297,905	83,601	73,095	139,227	1,982	+12.7	+40.6	
Newton	do	9	86,807	43,896	20,380	19,490	3,041	+4.5	+3.8	
Springfield	do	11	558,952	147,166	74,466	331,296	7,6,024	+8.7	—4.1	
Worcester	do	9	670,455	189,563	81,211	393,737	5,944	+14.3	+4.3	
Michigan:										
Detroit	County	20	3,062,987	1,410,921	614,739	1,022,176	7,15,151	+29.2	+60.7	
Flint	do	7	355,077	184,413	71,605	98,623	436	+73.1	+30.9	
Grand Rapids	do	11	463,785	79,233	128,196	234,491	7,1,865	+22.1	+10.9	
Pontiac	do	7	300,932	157,214	72,042	71,371	305	+65.7	+60.6	
Saginaw	do	7	121,686	38,446	44,438	37,076	1,726	+28.0	+22.2	
Minnesota:										
Duluth	do	10	628,569	161,581	123,972	337,664	5,352	+4.6	+12.6	
Minneapolis	City	9	1,572,321	562,133	300,129	692,858	17,201	+5.0	+12.6	
St. Paul	County	13	911,681	326,433	120,368	458,387	6,493	+7.8	+4.8	
Missouri:										
Kansas City	City	12	595,277	114,736	7,136,811	329,558	7,14,172	+17.2	+25.5	
St. Louis	City and county	12	1,421,638	167,933	7,166,464	1,049,139	38,102	+28.1	+2.0	
Nebraska: Omaha	County	13	527,783	711,493	108,042	402,555	7,10,693	+10.1	+21.7	
New Jersey:										
Jersey City	City	7	834,856	216,177	41,855	575,374	1,450	+8.2	—29.2	
Newark	do	11	1,444,730	483,244	104,545	852,048	4,893	+8.3	+4.0	
Trenton	do	9	327,788	76,548	24,076	224,157	3,007	+5.2	—5.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4.—Relief in 116 urban areas: Amount, source of funds, and percentage change from previous month and same month of previous year, by cities, January 1938—Continued

[Data reported by 1,142 agencies. Corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

State and city	Territory included	Number of agencies reporting	Relief in 116 urban areas, January 1938							
			Total	Public funds			Private funds—obligations incurred	Percentage change from—		
				Obligations incurred for—		WPA earnings		December 1937	January 1937	
				General relief	Special types of assistance					
New York:										
Albany	City	10	\$202,872	\$44,807	\$14,633	\$140,844	\$2,588	-1.4	-9.6	
Buffalo	County	12	1,673,072	843,172	138,914	667,493	23,493	+6.4	+2	
New Rochelle	City	6	108,918	7,08,189	15,722	24,902	105	+8.2	+11.1	
New York	do	23	20,508,772	8,591,614	2,220,517	9,488,977	7,207,664	-8.9	-13.3	
Niagara Falls	do	8	114,264	57,325	10,232	46,018	689	+17.3	-12.6	
Rochester	do	9	803,340	7,357,454	130,199	311,705	3,982	+4.8	-2.8	
Syracuse	do	10	511,479	7,241,106	7,48,088	217,512	7,477	-6	-2.2	
Utica	do	10	202,396	81,911	33,341	84,111	3,033	+2.1	+2.1	
Yonkers	do	8	325,075	7,110,107	40,845	171,354	2,769	+2.0	+3.2	
North Carolina:										
Asheville	County	5	79,519	3,292	15,570	60,657		+17.9	+41.2	
Charlotte	do	7	50,787	3,167	7,817	38,910	893	+10.9	+16.9	
Greensboro	do	6	64,688	6,695	22,094	35,499	11,400	+3.6	+29.4	
Winston-Salem	do	6	75,916	7,138	11,267	51,011	6,500	+9.9	+46.8	
Ohio:										
Akron	do	12	669,409	7,67,708	90,591	508,053	3,057	+21.0	+6.2	
Canton	do	8	297,412	72,435	81,430	143,088	459	+15.7	+10.1	
Cincinnati	do	17	1,049,315	262,707	212,910	555,000	18,098	+25.1	-9.6	
Cleveland	do	13	2,737,620	760,756	272,281	1,659,231	45,352	+17.9	-6.2	
Columbus	do	12	645,735	7,122,238	161,018	358,975	3,504	+9.6	-6.4	
Dayton	do	8	510,306	128,100	116,449	264,885	1,072	+20.7	-7.2	
Springfield	do	7	120,000	16,347	53,405	49,698	11,550	+11.2	-24.2	
Toledo	do	8	882,398	237,672	127,888	516,075	733	+28.9	+20.9	
Youngstown	do	8	398,031	73,951	67,799	256,001	280	+16.7	-9.0	
Oklahoma: Tulsa	do	9	211,633	6,388	93,733	104,032	7,500	+23.8	+78.5	
Oregon: Portland	do	9	616,801	143,869	141,721	328,917	2,294	+9.8	+6.6	
Pennsylvania:										
Allentown	do	8	282,591	70,102	45,992	165,309	1,188	+11.4	-10.1	
Altoona	do	9	260,728	70,517	52,066	136,273	7,187	+9.7	-5	
Bethlehem	do	8	257,677	67,079	45,728	172,785	2,085	+16.3	-2.9	
Chester	do	14	214,876	54,604	55,634	101,953	7,085	-22.1	-32.9	
Erie	do	7	330,720	82,005	73,478	175,187	50	+7.8	-14.8	
Johnstown	do	8	337,715	116,895	64,031	156,426	363	+9.6	-1	
Philadelphia	do	14	4,234,729	2,192,724	551,154	1,440,232	7,619	-1.9	-1.0	
Pittsburgh	do	15	3,227,900	1,173,343	393,353	1,633,843	27,361	+10.7	-3.2	
Reading	do	10	357,067	118,879	74,962	161,625	7,101	+6.6	+8.7	
Scranton	do	9	907,088	227,790	91,561	584,459	3,278	+1.2	+2.2	
Wilkes-Barre	do	10	1,402,443	346,277	118,782	936,003	1,381	-8	+13.9	
Rhode Island: Providence	City	8	787,989	154,235	65,450	561,150	7,154	+10.1	+32.7	
South Carolina: Charleston	County	11	94,717	2,451	15,670	75,845	721	+10.9	+37.2	
Tennessee:										
Knoxville	do	7	105,851	6,931	22,355	76,410	11,155	+20.8	+14.3	
Memphis	do	7	172,407	1,566	47,638	117,466	5,737	+10.6	+14.4	
Nashville	do	8	115,280	3,497	25,196	82,917	3,670	+16.0	-6.0	
Texas:										
Dallas	do	9	240,576	13,287	90,017	131,933	5,339	+5.6	+12.0	
El Paso	do	4	46,367	248	10,733	35,154	232	-3	-22.5	
Fort Worth	do	6	233,038	17,114	61,478	173,962	484	+7.9	+17.5	
Houston	do	6	230,258	36,378	70,237	120,813	7,830	+2.3	+19.0	
San Antonio	do	5	172,844		58,232	111,176	3,436	+1.5	+17.2	
Utah: Salt Lake City	do	11	362,614	59,229	119,839	168,439	7,107	+7	+51.8	
Virginia:										
Norfolk	City	9	62,155	7,4848	450	55,097	7,176	+10.1	-16.4	
Richmond	do	7	107,727	31,104	943	69,504	6,176	-1.1	-12.8	
Roanoke	do	3	30,939	3,189	110	27,640		+16.9	-1.2	
Washington:										
Seattle	County	9	1,115,533	279,720	284,911	544,944	5,958	+1.2	+44.5	
Tacoma	do	6	546,321	108,362	117,902	320,057		+15.2	+46.1	
West Virginia: Huntington	do	6	145,566	9,228	16,531	119,403	404	+11.0	-19.6	
Wisconsin:										
Kenosha	do	7	188,695	54,879	32,796	100,803	217	+18.8	+3.1	
Madison	do	7	216,263	39,734	82,074	123,860	595	+8.7	+18.4	
Milwaukee	do	10	1,781,955	472,842	237,248	1,056,531	15,334	+10.5	+2.0	
Racine	do	10	148,717	50,269	35,980	61,048	1,420	+17.7	-10.1	

¹ From Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expense excluded.

² Divisions of departments submitting separate reports are counted as separate agencies.

³ Obligations incurred for relief extended to cases during the month. Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on basis of need.

⁴ Obligations incurred for payments to and on behalf of recipients for the month.

⁵ Earnings of persons employed on projects within the area and certified as in need of relief for all pay-roll periods ended during the month. Separate figures not available for these areas for earnings of those employed on projects of the Works Program other than those of the Works Progress Administration.

⁶ Obligations incurred for relief extended to cases during the month. Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.

⁷ Includes estimate.

⁸ Figures relate to county.

⁹ Figures relate to city.

¹⁰ Figures relate to Baltimore County as well as to the city of Baltimore.

¹¹ Estimated.

Table 5.—Relief in 116 urban areas: ¹ Total and per capita ² amount from public funds for specified types of assistance and from private funds, 1936

[Corrected to Dec. 1, 1937]

State and city	Territory included	Relief in 116 urban areas, 1936							
		Total amount from—				Per capita ² amount from—			
		Public funds for—			Private funds ³	Public funds for—			Private funds ³
		General relief ¹	Special types of assistance ⁴	WPA earnings ⁵		General relief ¹	Special types of assistance ⁴	WPA earnings ⁵	
Alabama:									
Birmingham	County	\$111,772	\$384,338	\$5,744,000	\$196	\$0.26	\$0.89	\$13.31	(?)
Mobile	do	11,438	93,686	1,318,000	2,796	.10	.79	11.14	\$0.02
California:									
Los Angeles	do	13,952,077	7,606,720	38,674,000	280,144	6.32	3.44	17.51	.13
Oakland	do	1,917,709	1,719,937	8,195,000	19,674	4.04	3.62	17.26	.04
Sacramento	do	368,269	507,486	1,425,000	19,685	2.59	3.57	10.04	.14
San Diego	do	1,172,486	1,003,070	5,051,000	10,516	5.59	4.78	24.09	.05
San Francisco	do	3,170,118	1,963,227	11,443,000	234,262	5.00	3.09	18.04	.37
Colorado: Denver	do	1,050,339	1,821,306	4,230,000	26,838	3.65	6.33	14.69	.09
Connecticut:									
Bridgeport	City	398,444	202,584	\$ 4,172,000	46,757	2.72	1.38	\$ 10.79	.32
Hartford	do	791,938	309,518	1,517,000	212,265	4.83	1.89	9.25	1.29
New Britain	do	210,611	89,824	906,000	3,698	3.09	1.32	13.30	.05
New Haven	do	639,776	313,609	\$ 4,210,000	76,409	3.93	1.93	\$ 9.08	.47
Delaware: Wilmington	County	352,894	237,539	1,142,000	87,637	2.19	1.48	7.09	.54
District of Columbia: Washington	City	1,533,083	820,178	3,985,000	143,890	3.15	1.68	8.18	.30
Florida:									
Jacksonville	County	102,859	75,785	1,687,000	7,629	.66	.49	10.85	.05
Miami	do	90,060	80,236	751,000	51,046	.63	.56	5.25	.36
Georgia: Atlanta	do	663,025		4,631,000	51,410	1.98		13.81	.15
Illinois:									
Chicago	do	29,212,508	2,598,032	\$ 49,506,000	1,111,588	7.34	.65	\$ 14.66	.28
Springfield	do	408,437	114,636	1,258,000	22,698	3.66	1.03	11.26	.20
Indiana:									
Evansville	do	369,651	202,566	2,671,000	8,376	3.26	1.79	23.57	.06
Fort Wayne	do	207,014	139,081	2,097,000	31,856	1.41	.95	14.29	.22
Indianapolis	do	1,402,589	570,140	7,621,000	112,640	3.32	1.35	18.03	.27
South Bend	do	257,240	246,109	2,878,000	7,902	1.61	1.54	17.98	.05
Terre Haute	do	152,265	180,226	2,001,000	11,948	1.54	1.82	26.31	.12
Iowa:									
Des Moines	do	904,753	461,618	3,114,000	11,537	5.23	2.67	18.02	.07
Sioux City	do	443,883	162,067	1,306,000	12,141	4.37	1.59	12.85	.13
Kansas:									
Kansas City	do	286,104	288	2,777,000	565	2.03	(?)	19.67	(?)
Topeka	do	180,900	11,918	980,000	27,414	2.11	.14	11.61	.32
Wichita	do	546,321	5,705	1,623,000	8,741	4.01	.04	11.90	.06
Kentucky: Louisville	City	359,996	\$ 129,718	\$ 1,194,000	90,433	1.17	\$.37	\$ 3.36	.29
Louisiana:									
New Orleans	Parish	645,947	421,656	10,560,000	109,070	1.41	.92	23.02	.24
Shreveport	do	58,796	54,289	162,000	5,023	.47	.44	1.30	.04
Maine: Portland	City	326,210	40,546	\$ 967,000	17,374	4.61	.57	\$ 7.18	.25
Maryland: Baltimore	do	1,896,581	2,032,854	\$ 6,596,000	288,932	2.36	2.53	\$ 7.10	.36
Massachusetts:									
Boston	do	7,240,964	3,085,472	20,611,000	929,988	9.27	3.95	26.38	1.19
Brockton	do	410,859	260,364	\$ 2,709,000	35,264	6.44	4.08	\$ 16.69	.65
Cambridge	do	733,012	268,962	1,049,000	46,393	6.45	2.37	9.23	.41
Fall River	do	675,936	326,271	2,535,000	2,474	5.86	2.83	21.99	.02
Lawrence	do	254,468	203,201	1,405,000	17,306	2.99	2.39	16.52	.20
Lowell	do	691,540	359,174	2,082,000	33,802	6.90	3.58	20.77	.34
Lynn	do	578,437	478,250	1,654,000	33,896	5.65	4.67	16.16	.33
Malden	do	399,996	128,138	782,000	554	6.89	2.21	13.47	.01
New Bedford	do	562,056	462,410	1,694,000	16,042	4.99	4.11	15.04	.14
Newton	do	325,880	139,759	458,000	19,291	4.99	2.14	7.02	.30
Springfield	do	1,280,539	328,653	\$ 5,872,000	48,767	8.54	2.19	\$ 17.50	.33
Worcester	do	1,718,153	481,164	\$ 7,096,000	51,888	8.80	2.46	\$ 14.45	.37
Michigan:									
Detroit	County	8,800,558	3,242,781	15,489,000	181,093	4.66	1.72	8.20	.10
Flint	do	772,297	320,331	1,544,000	5,996	3.65	1.51	7.30	.08
Grand Rapids	do	940,725	433,757	4,362,000	7,488	3.91	1.80	18.14	.08
Pontiac	do	653,068	366,660	1,401,000	1,805	3.09	1.74	6.63	.01
Saginaw	do	345,623	188,435	638,000	11,496	2.86	1.66	5.29	.10
Minnesota:									
Duluth	do	1,038,412	592,410	5,229,000	54,089	5.08	2.90	25.66	.26
Minneapolis	City	4,122,947	\$ 1,593,892	\$ 9,441,000	288,481	8.88	\$ 3.08	\$ 18.23	.62
St. Paul	County	2,580,097	629,402	7,144,000	75,927	9.00	2.20	24.92	.26
Missouri:									
Kansas City	City	376,305	\$ 579,768	\$ 5,244,000	165,822	.94	\$ 1.23	\$ 11.15	.41
St. Louis	City and county	3,041,464	837,463	15,297,000	298,936	2.94	.81	14.80	.29
Nebraska: Omaha	County	615,198	576,842	4,833,000	117,025	2.64	2.48	20.74	.50
New Jersey:									
Jersey City	City	1,422,142	410,253	\$ 13,056,000	13,614	4.49	1.30	\$ 18.90	.04
Newark	do	3,985,854	1,021,598	\$ 11,336,000	50,794	9.01	2.31	\$ 13.60	.11
Trenton	do	671,245	214,393	\$ 3,410,000	32,719	5.44	1.74	\$ 18.22	.27

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5.—Relief in 116 urban areas: Total and per capita amount from public funds for specified types of assistance and from private funds, 1936—Continued

State and city	Territory included	Relief in 116 urban areas, 1936							
		Total amount from—				Per capita amount from—			
		Public funds for—			Private funds	Public funds for—			Private funds
		General relief	Special types of assistance	WPA earnings		General relief	Special types of assistance	WPA earnings	
New York:									
Albany.....	City.....	\$318,682	\$131,386	\$2,554,000	\$26,591	\$2.50	\$1.03	\$12.05	\$0.21
Buffalo.....	County.....	7,379,985	1,014,773	17,855,000	201,125	9.68	1.33	23.42	.26
New Rochelle.....	City.....	746,315	91,625	635,000	1,853	13.82	1.70	11.76	.03
New York.....	do.....	90,515,271	17,727,710	182,459,000	2,054,965	13.06	2.56	26.33	.43
Niagara Falls.....	do.....	384,166	86,550	1,877,000	9,131	5.09	1.15	12.57	.12
Rochester.....	do.....	3,147,861	839,714	7,063,000	41,257	9.59	2.56	16.66	.13
Syracuse.....	do.....	1,672,136	332,224	4,949,000	44,538	7.99	1.59	16.97	.21
Utica.....	do.....	667,909	273,997	1,677,000	29,768	6.56	2.69	8.44	.29
Yonkers.....	do.....	1,003,676	269,748	2,355,000	28,571	7.45	2.00	17.49	.21
North Carolina:									
Asheville.....	County.....	124,191	2,942	624,000	-----	1.27	.63	6.37	-----
Charlotte.....	do.....	50,865	4,125	584,000	27,777	.40	.03	4.56	.22
Greensboro.....	do.....	96,239	1,628	547,000	1,911	.72	.01	4.11	.01
Winston-Salem.....	do.....	62,456	607	609,000	60,620	.56	.01	5.45	.45
Ohio:									
Akron.....	do.....	2,608,075	670,799	6,627,000	39,414	7.58	1.95	19.26	.11
Canton.....	do.....	636,756	734,949	2,234,000	846	2.87	3.31	10.07	(7)
Cincinnati.....	do.....	3,480,582	2,006,147	11,911,000	229,767	5.91	3.40	20.21	.39
Cleveland.....	do.....	9,390,631	2,397,477	27,960,000	449,516	7.82	2.00	23.02	.37
Columbus.....	do.....	1,465,836	1,446,473	6,237,000	22,146	4.06	4.01	17.33	.06
Dayton.....	do.....	1,104,698	955,954	4,758,000	13,476	4.04	3.50	17.40	.05
Springfield.....	do.....	290,707	362,656	1,270,000	8,476	3.20	3.09	13.97	.09
Toledo.....	do.....	1,847,140	1,049,930	8,513,000	14,646	5.31	3.02	24.48	.04
Youngstown.....	do.....	809,344	472,193	4,699,000	5,231	3.43	2.00	19.77	.32
Oklahoma: Tulsa.....	do.....	191,779	179,926	1,371,000	60,946	1.02	.96	7.31	.32
Oregon: Portland.....	do.....	954,304	809,163	5,305,000	21,560	2.82	2.39	15.68	.06
Pennsylvania:									
Allentown.....	do.....	1,188,172	312,815	2,533,000	8,522	6.87	1.81	14.65	.05
Altoona.....	do.....	548,593	264,318	2,463,000	11,838	3.92	1.89	17.61	.08
Bethlehem.....	do.....	996,419	277,234	2,758,000	13,414	5.89	1.64	16.29	.07
Chester.....	do.....	699,575	461,852	3,832,000	19,551	2.50	1.65	13.67	.07
Erie.....	do.....	1,154,048	392,984	3,588,000	320	6.68	2.24	20.30	(7)
Johnstown.....	do.....	1,052,886	431,527	3,563,000	10,937	5.18	2.12	17.54	.05
Philadelphia.....	do.....	24,541,067	3,890,883	22,866,000	493,677	12.58	1.99	11.72	.25
Pittsburgh.....	do.....	13,325,934	2,697,704	28,442,000	264,049	9.70	1.96	20.69	.19
Reading.....	do.....	979,135	461,646	3,079,000	35,289	4.23	1.99	13.29	.15
Scranton.....	do.....	2,770,180	548,371	7,217,000	53,460	8.92	1.77	23.25	.17
Wilkes-Barre.....	do.....	4,456,805	822,026	10,269,000	23,254	10.01	1.85	23.07	.05
Rhode Island: Providence.....	City.....	1,164,506	326,120	6,635,000	79,306	4.60	1.29	12.39	.31
South Carolina: Charleston.....	County.....	107,792	-----	773,000	8,302	1.07	-----	7.65	.08
Tennessee:									
Knoxville.....	do.....	86,820	33,451	1,357,000	4,616	.56	.21	8.70	.03
Memphis.....	do.....	113,850	39,540	2,285,000	48,409	.37	.13	7.46	.16
Nashville.....	do.....	87,135	-----	1,809,000	9,835	.39	-----	8.12	.04
Texas:									
Dallas.....	do.....	170,843	466,225	1,605,000	51,412	.52	1.43	4.93	.16
El Paso.....	do.....	54,234	63,135	831,000	5,114	.41	.48	6.31	.04
Fort Worth.....	do.....	405,483	220,615	2,314,000	5,780	2.05	1.12	11.71	.03
Houston.....	do.....	497,807	281,777	1,821,000	16,751	1.39	.78	5.07	.05
San Antonio.....	do.....	229,596	274,078	2,133,000	20,133	.78	.94	7.29	.07
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	do.....	506,964	413,957	2,111,000	(11)	2.61	2.13	10.88	(11)
Virginia:									
Norfolk.....	City.....	84,886	2,400	1,012,000	8,788	.65	.02	7.80	.07
Richmond.....	do.....	396,000	11,076	1,241,000	76,783	2.16	.06	6.78	.42
Roanoke.....	do.....	46,295	600	492,000	-----	.67	.01	7.11	-----
Washington:									
Seattle.....	County.....	1,378,012	1,389,236	6,151,000	62,425	2.97	3.00	13.27	.13
Tacoma.....	do.....	493,562	702,855	3,271,000	-----	3.01	4.29	19.96	-----
West Virginia: Huntington.....	do.....	212,107	7,760	1,787,000	3,642	2.34	.09	1.97	.04
Wisconsin:									
Kenosha.....	do.....	460,575	213,587	1,875,000	3,621	7.28	3.38	29.63	.06
Madison.....	do.....	400,339	433,945	1,312,000	3,552	3.55	3.85	11.64	.03
Milwaukee.....	do.....	4,152,835	1,881,133	16,541,000	130,762	5.73	2.59	22.81	.18
Racine.....	do.....	377,165	302,719	1,169,000	14,456	4.18	3.36	12.96	.16

¹ From Federal, State, and local funds, administrative expense excluded.

² Computed from figures for total population of areas as given in *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930; Population Vol. I.*

³ Obligations incurred for relief extended to cases during the year. Includes direct and work relief and statutory aid to veterans administered on basis of need.

⁴ Obligations incurred for payments to and on behalf of recipients for the year.

⁵ Earnings of persons employed on projects within the area and certified as in need of relief for all pay-roll periods ended during the year. Separate figures not available for these areas for earnings of those employed on projects of the Works Program other than those of the Works Progress Administration.

⁶ Obligations incurred for relief extended to cases during the year. Includes direct and work relief and aid to veterans.

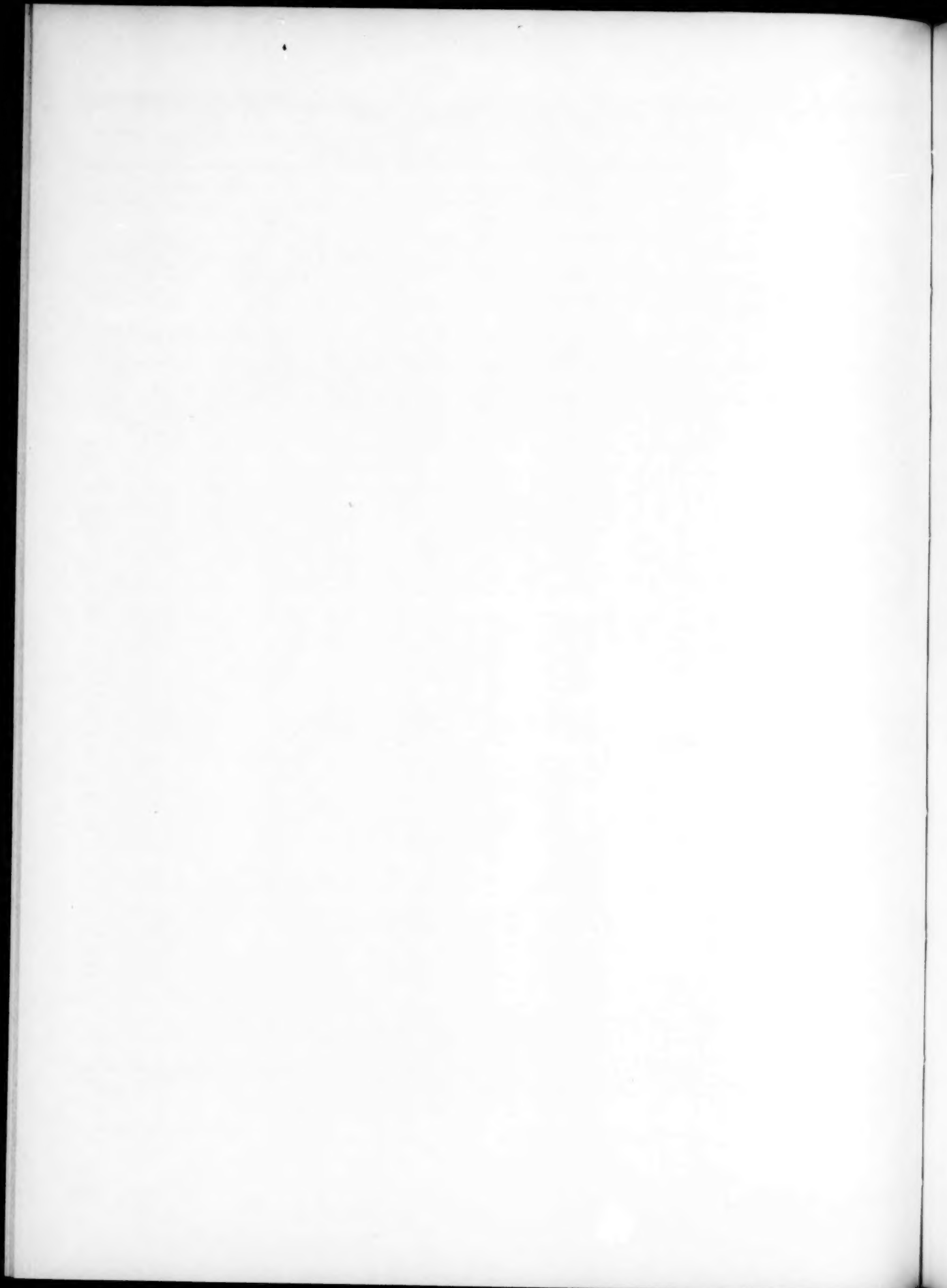
⁷ Less than 1 cent.

⁸ Figures relate to county.

⁹ Figures relate to city.

¹⁰ Figures relate to Baltimore County as well as to the city of Baltimore.

¹¹ Complete reports not available.



RELIEF IN RURAL AND TOWN AREAS

FOR JANUARY 1938

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS • DIVISION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RESEARCH

Relief to Cases Continues to Increase in Sample Areas

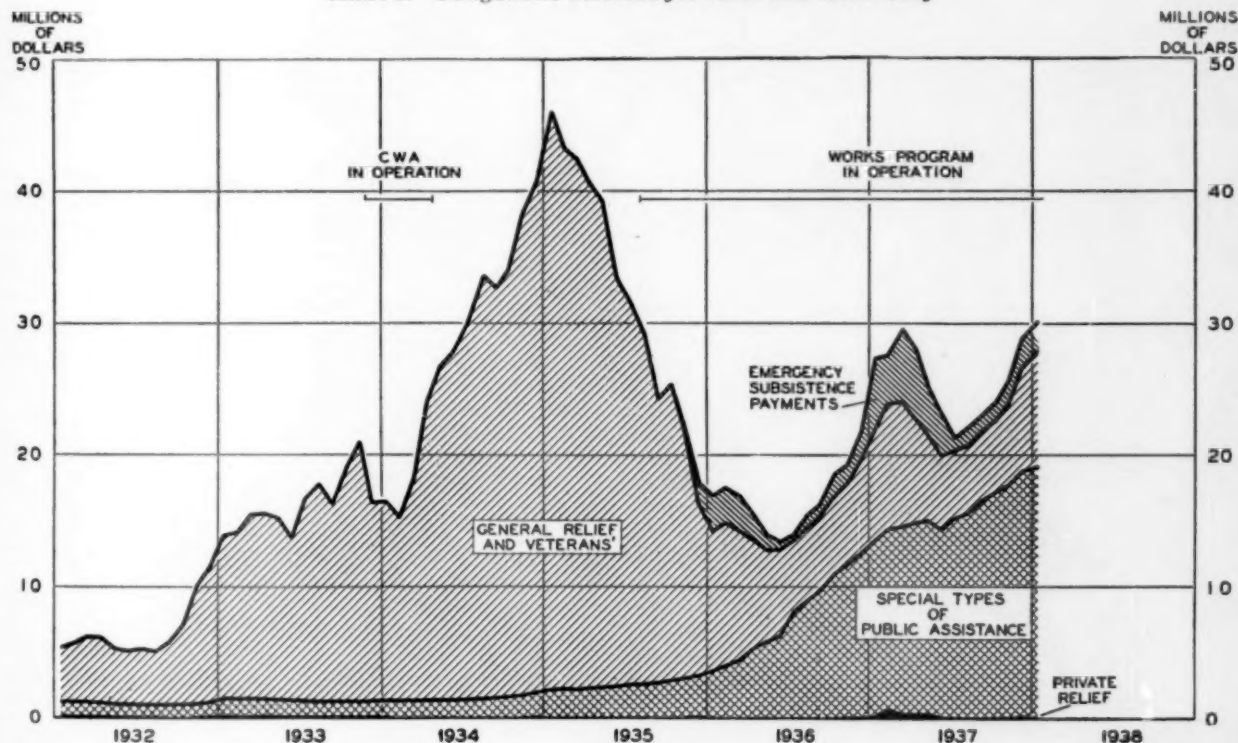
The total amount of obligations incurred for the four major forms of relief in rural and town sample areas showed a further increase in January, but the rate of increase was sharply reduced as compared with December. From December to January the amount of relief extended to cases increased only 4.8 percent as compared with 12.0 percent from November to December 1937. A similar increase (4.0 percent) in the number of cases aided in January accompanied the rise in the aggregate amount of relief. These smaller rates of increase were the result of the marked decline in the rates of increase in general relief and special types of assistance. The exceptions to the general movement were aid to veterans, which showed a greater rate of increase in January than in December, and emergency subsistence payments and private relief, which decreased in both

numbers of cases and amounts of relief extended.

According to reports received by the Social Security Board from 1,339 public and private agencies in 385 rural and town sample areas of 36 States, the total amount of relief (excluding earnings under the Works Program) extended to 205,000 families and single persons in January was \$3.5 million. The population of the sample areas in 1930 was 11.5 percent of the rural and town population of the United States.

The index of the total amount of obligations incurred for the four major forms of relief, based on the average monthly amount of obligations incurred during the year July 1935–June 1936, was 144.3 in January 1938. This index is 10.2 percent higher than it was a year ago; it now stands at the highest level since July 1935. The index has been rising steadily since July 1937 but is still 35.5 percent below January 1935, the peak month for the series.

Chart I.—Obligations incurred for rural and town relief



Rate of Increase in General Relief Declines in Sample Areas

In sharp contrast to the increase of 28.1 percent in the amount of obligations incurred for general relief and aid to veterans from November to December 1937, similar obligations in January increased only 15.0 percent over December, or at only slightly more than half the rate of increase from November to December 1937. The contrast in the number of cases during these same months was not so marked. There was a rise of 24.5 percent in cases from November to December 1937 and of only 16.6 percent from December 1937 to January 1938.

Table 1.—Relief in rural and town areas: Index of obligations incurred, by type of assistance, by months, January 1935–January 1938¹

[Average month, July 1935–June 1936=100]

Year and month	Index of relief in rural and town areas				
	Total	General relief and veterans'	Special types of public assistance	Emergency subsistence payments	Private relief
1935					
January.....	223.7	285.6	53.3	-----	116.6
February.....	209.9	266.5	56.0	-----	107.6
March.....	205.7	261.0	55.6	-----	101.6
April.....	197.5	249.0	59.0	-----	125.4
May.....	191.4	240.6	60.8	-----	103.1
June.....	162.6	201.6	61.7	-----	113.2
July.....	154.8	189.9	66.2	-----	109.3
August.....	143.0	174.1	67.2	-----	93.6
September.....	117.8	139.3	70.8	-----	83.3
October.....	123.6	146.2	74.5	-----	80.9
November.....	109.4	121.2	79.9	57.1	97.3
December.....	88.5	84.9	83.3	143.4	150.2
1936					
January.....	83.1	68.4	92.8	234.1	111.4
February.....	85.6	70.5	101.7	221.9	117.0
March.....	83.3	63.9	114.3	225.7	113.8
April.....	76.1	54.0	134.8	165.1	99.8
May.....	68.7	45.0	151.3	99.6	80.6
June.....	66.2	42.5	163.2	53.2	62.7
July.....	68.6	35.3	207.8	42.4	53.3
August.....	75.3	35.3	228.5	81.1	63.9
September.....	79.5	36.9	245.8	83.7	69.9
October.....	90.1	37.9	277.5	146.3	88.3
November.....	94.0	40.4	297.2	116.1	87.8
December.....	106.1	46.5	317.3	177.4	134.0
1937					
January.....	130.9	51.9	337.7	452.9	249.4
February.....	132.4	58.8	348.1	310.1	648.4
March.....	141.5	58.0	363.1	458.5	377.7
April.....	134.8	49.6	370.0	434.4	361.2
May.....	121.2	40.6	374.8	303.2	376.9
June.....	111.4	35.1	364.8	267.2	112.5
July.....	101.9	31.8	387.3	77.7	93.6
August.....	105.8	32.1	397.7	111.2	84.2
September.....	110.0	32.3	424.1	98.9	81.0
October.....	114.6	33.3	438.7	115.3	102.3
November.....	122.5	37.5	453.3	147.3	118.0
December.....	137.7	48.0	475.2	188.4	224.2
1938					
January.....	144.3	55.2	485.7	182.9	131.6

¹ For monthly index numbers for 1932, 1933, and 1934, see "Relief in Rural and Town Areas for December 1937," *Social Security Bulletin*, Vol. 1, Nos. 1-3 (March 1938), p. 67.

SAMPLE COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS IN 36 STATES



Reports cover entire counties in all States sampled except Massachusetts and Connecticut where individual townships are represented. Although the sample counties and townships are predominantly rural, some of them include towns and small cities ranging in size up to 25,000 population. The population of the sample areas in 1930 was approximately 6,544,000 or 11.5 percent of the total rural and town population of the United States.

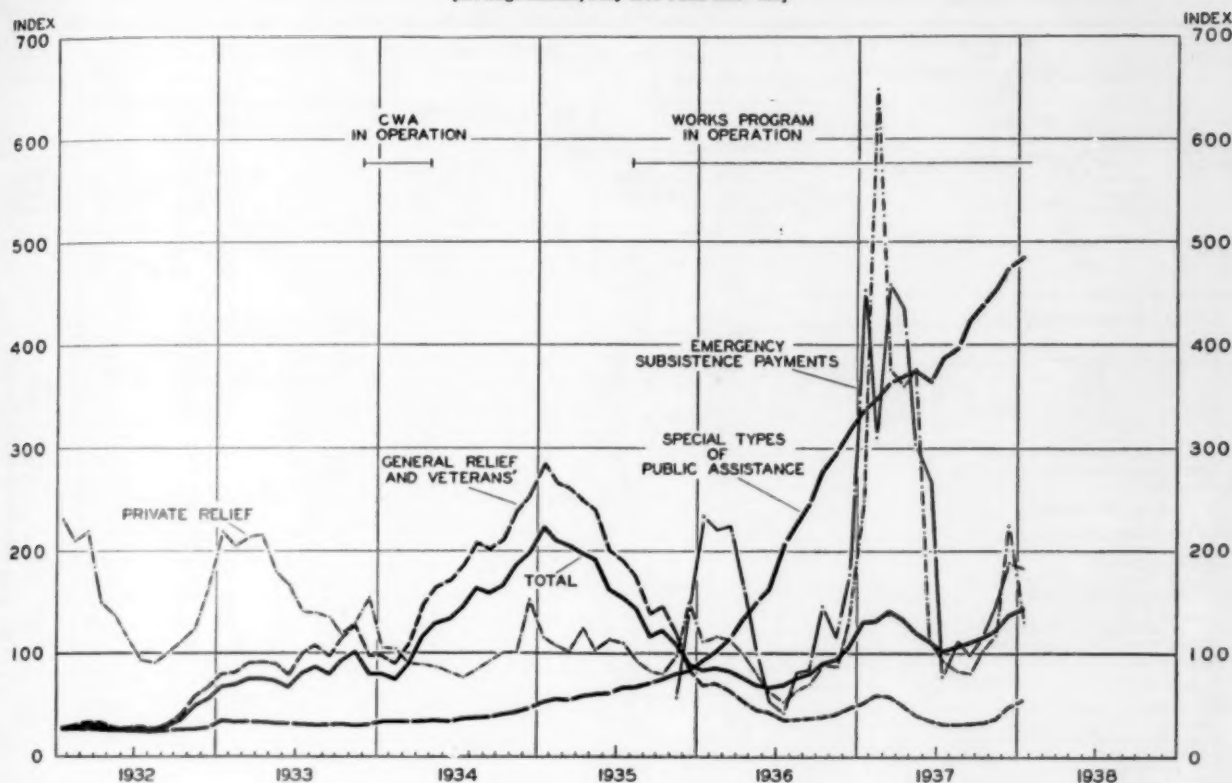
The reduction in the rate of increase in general relief, which is perhaps the best indicator of changing relief needs, was probably the result of a number of factors. Among these may be listed the diminution in the rate of decline in economic activity in January, increased employment under the Works Program, and also the fact that a very large portion of the group whose need of relief had resulted from the recent precipitous decline in industry were on the relief rolls by the end of the year. On the other hand, the slackening in the rate of increase may reflect the financial inability of State and local governments to meet the costs of adequate assistance rather than a reduction in the number of applicants eligible for relief. This is indicated by the fact that of 345 sample areas from which complete reports on general relief were received in January, 10 areas had no cases of general relief and 95 areas had less than 25 cases each; of these 95, nearly half had less than 10 cases each. Although it is possible that relief needs are being met in these areas located in 21 States, in view of the known distress in rural areas they probably are not.

Obligations incurred for general relief and aid to veterans have increased by almost three-fourths since July 1937, when they were at the lowest point since January 1935. As a result of this marked increase, these obligations constituted nearly 30 percent of the total reported for January 1938; for July 1937 the corresponding percentage was 24.2.

The index of general relief and aid to veterans was 55.2 in January 1938. Despite the sharp increase in this type of relief since the summer of 1937, the index in January 1938 was only slightly above the index of 51.9 percent in January 1937.

Chart II.—Index of obligations incurred for rural and town relief

[Average month, July 1935–June 1936=100]



It should be borne in mind, however, that during the past year many general relief cases were transferred to special types of public assistance, particularly to old-age assistance.

Special Types of Public Assistance Increase 2.2 Percent

Obligations incurred for special types of public assistance increased 2.2 percent from December to January. This rise was accompanied by an increase of 1.9 percent in the number of recipients. The increase in the amount of assistance was largely accounted for by a gain of 2.1 percent in obligations incurred for old-age assistance. This type of assistance constituted approximately four-fifths of the amount of assistance reported for the three types.

The index of obligations incurred for the three types of assistance was 485.7 in January. This figure represents increases of 43.8 percent over January 1937 and somewhat more than 400.0 percent over the similar month of 1936.

Emergency Subsistence Payments to Farmers Decline Slightly

Following a steady rise from September 1937, emergency subsistence payments to farmers declined 2.9 percent from December to January. The number of farmers receiving such payments showed virtually no change. As in previous months, the major part of the payments were made to farmers living in drought areas of the Great Plains Region.

The index of emergency subsistence payments fell to 182.9 in January. This index contrasts sharply with those of 452.9 and 234.1 in the same month of 1937 and 1936, respectively.

Private Relief Declines Sharply

Private relief in rural and town areas declined sharply from December to January. A decrease of 41.3 percent in the amount of relief was accompanied by a slightly larger decline in the number of cases aided. This substantial reduction in January represents a post-holiday curtailment of relief activities undertaken during the Christmas season.

Table 2.—Relief in rural and town areas for the month of January 1938

[Data reported to Social Security Board by State agencies for 385 rural and town areas in 36 States.¹ Corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Type of assistance	Relief in rural and town areas, January 1938						
	Counties and towns with agencies reporting	Agencies reporting ²	Cases receiving relief		Obligations incurred for payments to cases		
			Number	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) from December 1937	Amount	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) from December 1937	Percentage distribution of total by type of assistance
Total for 385 areas in 36 States.....	385	³ 1,330	205,419	+4.0	\$3,523,510	+4.8	100.0
Public assistance, total ⁴	385	1,148	⁴ 201,259	+6.0	3,510,770	+5.1	99.6
General and veterans ⁵	370	596	66,382	+16.6	1,021,404	+15.0	29.0
General relief.....	349	436	63,642	+17.1	960,064	+15.5	27.2
Aid to veterans ⁶	171	176	2,740	+5.6	61,340	+7.6	1.8
Special types of public assistance.....	372	487	123,686	+1.9	2,185,343	+2.2	62.0
Old-age assistance.....	372	372	107,351	+1.7	1,919,300	+2.1	51.6
Aid to the blind ⁷	243	240	2,606	+1.0	58,936	+7.7	1.7
Aid to dependent children.....	283	296	13,729	+3.6	307,107	+2.8	8.7
Emergency subsistence payments ⁸	324	324	14,573	—1	304,023	—2.9	8.6
Private relief.....	125	192	4,160	—46.0	12,740	—41.3	.4
ALABAMA (6 COUNTIES)—Total.....	6	20	1,825	—4.9	17,837	—1.9	100.0
Public assistance, total.....	6	18	1,805	+2.1	17,786	—3	99.7
General relief.....	6	6	185	—1.6	1,397	+10.3	7.8
Aid to veterans.....	6	6	15	(⁹)	390	(⁹)	2.2
Special types of public assistance.....	6	6	1,605	+2.8	15,999	—6	89.7
Old-age assistance.....	6	6	1,139	+1.2	11,115	—1.2	62.3
Aid to the blind.....	6	6	34	(⁹)	352	(⁹)	2.0
Aid to dependent children.....	6	6	432	+6.9	4,532	+2	25.4
Emergency subsistence payments.....	6	6	0	—	0	—	—
Private relief.....	1	2	20	—86.8	51	—85.3	.3
ARIZONA (3 COUNTIES)—Total.....	3	11	1,618	—1.6	35,219	+0.8	100.0
Public assistance, total.....	3	6	⁴ 1,386	+2.4	34,787	+2.0	98.8
General relief.....	3	3	348	—9	5,468	—6.6	15.5
Special types of public assistance.....	3	3	1,151	+3.3	29,296	+3.7	83.1
Old-age assistance.....	3	3	887	+4.1	21,490	+4.5	61.1
Aid to the blind.....	3	3	32	(⁹)	753	(⁹)	2.1
Aid to dependent children.....	3	3	232	+9	7,014	+1.4	19.9
Emergency subsistence payments.....	3	3	2	(⁹)	53	(⁹)	.2
Private relief.....	3	5	232	—20.3	432	—46.5	1.2
ARKANSAS (10 COUNTIES)—Total.....	10	20	2,998	—0.3	26,935	—0.9	100.0
Public assistance, total.....	10	20	2,998	—3	26,935	—9	100.0
General relief.....	10	10	421	+4.2	2,621	—1.2	9.7
Special types of public assistance.....	10	10	2,575	—1.1	24,288	—1.0	90.1
Old-age assistance.....	10	10	1,957	—1.0	18,004	—9	66.9
Aid to the blind.....	10	10	83	(⁹)	760	(⁹)	2.8
Aid to dependent children.....	10	10	535	—1.1	5,504	—9	20.4
Emergency subsistence payments.....	10	10	2	(⁹)	46	(⁹)	.2
Private relief.....	10	10	2	(⁹)	46	(⁹)	.2
CALIFORNIA (10 COUNTIES)—Total.....	10	56	10,843	+1.9	310,075	+11.0	100.0
Public assistance, total.....	10	30	⁴ 9,768	+11.6	306,964	+11.3	99.0
General relief.....	10	20	3,952	+29.7	103,425	+37.2	33.3
Special types of public assistance.....	10	10	5,816	+1.8	202,656	+1.5	65.4
Old-age assistance.....	10	10	4,988	+2.0	166,251	+1.8	53.6
Aid to the blind.....	10	10	217	+5	10,495	(¹⁰)	3.4
Aid to dependent children.....	10	10	719	+4	25,910	+5	8.4
Emergency subsistence payments.....	10	10	32	(⁹)	883	(⁹)	.3
Private relief.....	9	26	1,075	—43.2	3,111	—10.4	1.0
COLORADO (8 COUNTIES)—Total.....	8	16	3,331	+2.3	122,547	+2.9	100.0
Public assistance, total.....	8	16	⁴ 3,331	+2.3	122,547	+2.9	100.0
General relief.....	8	8	791	+13.3	12,016	+14.1	9.8
Special types of public assistance.....	8	8	¹¹ 2,540	+1.3	¹¹ 107,665	+1.3	87.9
Old-age assistance.....	8	8	¹² 2,485	+1.4	¹¹ 98,743	+1.4	80.6
Aid to the blind.....	7	7	46	(⁹)	1,315	(⁹)	1.1
Aid to dependent children.....	8	8	279	—4	7,607	+6	6.2
Emergency subsistence payments.....	8	8	138	+11.3	2,866	+27.9	2.3
Private relief.....	8	8	138	+11.3	2,866	+27.9	2.3
CONNECTICUT (40 TOWNSHIPS)—Total.....	40	46	1,519	+6.7	41,029	+8.4	100.0
Public assistance, total.....	40	46	1,519	+6.7	41,029	+8.4	100.0
General relief.....	34	34	711	+14.5	20,008	+18.6	48.7
Special types of public assistance.....	40	40	807	+6	20,991	+1	51.2
Old-age assistance.....	40	40	778	+4	19,971	+3	48.7
Aid to the blind.....	12	12	6	(⁹)	121	(⁹)	.3
Aid to dependent children.....	16	16	23	(⁹)	899	(⁹)	2.2
Emergency subsistence payments.....	6	6	1	(⁹)	30	(⁹)	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Relief in rural and town areas for the month of January 1938—Continued

[Data reported to Social Security Board by State agencies for 385 rural and town areas in 36 States. Corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Type of assistance	Relief in rural and town areas, January 1938						
	Counties and towns with agencies reporting	Agencies reporting	Cases receiving relief		Obligations incurred for payments to cases		
			Number	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) from December 1937	Amount	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) from December 1937	Percentage distribution of total by type of assistance
FLORIDA (6 COUNTIES)—Total	6	39	4,503	-10.1	\$54,623	-6.7	100.0
Public assistance, total ¹	6	29	4,343	+17.0	53,966	+14.1	98.8
General relief	6	11	1,201	+5.2	6,738	-14.0	12.3
Aid to veterans	6	6	101	-1.0	4,040	-1.0	7.4
Special types of public assistance	6	11	3,068	+21.7	42,972	+21.7	78.7
Old-age assistance ²	6	6	2,479	+25.1	40,024	+25.2	73.3
Aid to the blind ³	1	1	0	(?)	0	(?)	
Aid to dependent children	5	5	589	+10.3	2,948	-11.2	5.4
Emergency subsistence payments ⁴	5	5	9	(?)	216	(?)	.4
Private relief	3	10	100	-87.7	657	-83.2	1.2
GEORGIA (16 COUNTIES)—Total	16	48	2,821	+18.5	33,756	+19.5	100.0
Public assistance, total ¹	16	48	2,821	+18.5	33,756	+19.5	100.0
General relief	15	15	456	+22.9	1,504	+7.9	4.5
Aid to veterans	16	16	220	+77.4	6,600	+77.4	19.6
Special types of public assistance	16	16	2,462	+10.7	25,475	+10.4	75.4
Old-age assistance ²	16	16	2,101	+10.3	18,983	+9.7	56.2
Aid to the blind ³	14	14	79	(?)	847	(?)	2.5
Aid to dependent children	16	16	282	+14.6	5,645	+12.9	16.7
Emergency subsistence payments ⁴	16	16	8	(?)	177	(?)	.5
Private relief							
ILLINOIS (11 COUNTIES)—Total	11	50	16,314	+2.8	257,220	+2.2	100.0
Public assistance, total ¹	11	41	16,134	+4.0	256,645	+2.4	99.8
General and veterans	11	12	7,616	+9.5	119,491	+5.0	46.4
Special types of public assistance	11	22	8,486	-6	136,496	+1	53.1
Old-age assistance ²	11	11	7,763	-7	119,356	+1	46.4
Aid to the blind ³	9	9	311	-3.0	9,290	-7	3.6
Aid to dependent children	10	10	412	+1.0	7,848	+7	3.1
Emergency subsistence payments ⁴	11	11	32	(?)	638	(?)	.2
Private relief	7	9	180	-50.5	575	-52.8	.2
INDIANA (9 COUNTIES)—Total	9	30	6,981	+8.9	100,119	+12.6	100.0
Public assistance, total ¹	9	27	6,855	+10.8	99,678	+12.4	99.6
General relief	9	9	3,315	+24.4	45,634	+29.0	45.0
Special types of public assistance	9	9	3,538	+5	54,007	+1.3	53.9
Old-age assistance ²	9	9	2,763	-6	36,756	-2	36.7
Aid to the blind ³	9	9	159	+1.3	5,013	+1.8	3.0
Aid to dependent children	9	9	616	+5.7	14,238	+5.4	14.2
Emergency subsistence payments ⁴	9	9	2	(?)	37	(?)	.1
Private relief	2	3	126	-44.0	441	+84.5	.4
IOWA (9 COUNTIES)—Total	9	48	6,589	+3.9	128,390	+6.9	100.0
Public assistance, total ¹	9	44	6,553	+4.0	128,268	+6.9	99.9
General and veterans	9	26	2,800	+6.4	53,488	+15.0	41.7
Special types of public assistance	9	18	3,757	+2.4	74,646	+1.9	58.1
Old-age assistance ²	9	9	3,551	+2.7	69,938	+3.1	54.5
Aid to the blind ³	8	8	29	(?)	681	(?)	.5
Aid to dependent children	9	9	207	-2.4	4,027	-15.1	3.1
Emergency subsistence payments ⁴	9	9	6	(?)	134	(?)	.1
Private relief	2	4	36	(?)	122	(?)	.1
KANSAS (13 COUNTIES)—Total	13	40	5,337	+13.6	95,268	+16.4	100.0
Public assistance, total ¹	13	28	5,047	+17.5	94,172	+17.5	98.8
General relief	13	15	1,864	+14.5	28,503	+16.1	29.0
Special types of public assistance	13	13	2,105	+9.1	43,088	+9.1	45.2
Old-age assistance ²	13	13	1,673	+9.1	31,640	+9.2	33.2
Aid to the blind ³	12	12	54	(?)	1,309	(?)	1.3
Aid to dependent children	13	13	378	+9.2	10,239	+8.5	10.7
Emergency subsistence payments ⁴	13	13	1,351	+37.9	22,581	+40.2	23.7
Private relief	11	12	290	-28.4	1,096	-35.6	1.2
KENTUCKY (12 COUNTIES)—Total	12	33	2,687	-6	23,352	-6.2	100.0
Public assistance, total ¹	12	30	2,554	-3.7	23,320	-6.2	99.9
General relief	1	1	8	(?)	30	(?)	.1
Aid to veterans	5	5	12	(?)	295	(?)	1.3
Special types of public assistance	12	12	2,532	-3.7	22,953	-6.3	98.3
Old-age assistance ²	12	12	2,532	-3.7	22,953	-6.3	98.3
Aid to the blind ³							
Aid to dependent children							
Emergency subsistence payments ⁴	12	12	2	(?)	42	(?)	.2
Private relief	3	3	133	(?)	32	(?)	.1
LOUISIANA (10 PARISHES)—Total	10	22	5,367	+2.7	54,633	+2.0	100.0
Public assistance, total ¹	10	20	5,312	+2.6	54,453	+2.2	99.9
General relief	10	10	661	+15.4	6,806	+2.9	12.5
Special types of public assistance	10	10	4,646	+1.1	47,551	+2.3	87.2
Old-age assistance ²	10	10	3,618	+7	31,241	+1.5	57.3
Aid to the blind ³	10	10	67	(?)	802	(?)	1.5
Aid to dependent children	10	10	961	+2.7	15,508	+3.7	28.4
Emergency subsistence payments ⁴	10	10	5	(?)	96	(?)	.2
Private relief	2	2	55	(?)	80	(?)	.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Relief in rural and town areas for the month of January 1938—Continued

[Data reported to Social Security Board by State agencies for 385 rural and town areas in 36 States. Corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Type of assistance	Relief in rural and town areas, January 1938						
	Counties and towns with agencies reporting	Agencies reporting	Cases receiving relief		Obligations incurred for payments to cases		
			Number	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) from December 1937	Amount	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) from December 1937	Average amount per case
MASSACHUSETTS (23 TOWNSHIPS)—Total	23	35	1,526	+3.1	\$45,372	0.5	\$20.73
Public assistance, total ¹	23	33	1,525	+3.4	45,329	— .5	99.9
General and veterans ²	22	29	639	+7.0	16,496	(10)	29.72
Special types of public assistance	23	26	1,005	+1.2	28,833	— .8	36.4
Old-age assistance ³	23	23	933	+1.1	25,572	— .7	63.5
Aid to the blind ⁴	5	1	7	(7)	112	(7)	28.06
Aid to dependent children ⁵	19	19	65	(7)	3,149	(7)	27.41
Emergency subsistence payments ⁶	1	1	0		0		6.9
Private relief	2	2	1	(7)	43	(7)	48.45
MICHIGAN (11 COUNTIES)—Total	11	66	11,751	+14.2	203,300	+10.0	17.30
Public assistance, total ¹	11	55	11,579	+15.3	202,634	+10.0	99.7
General and veterans ²	11	31	5,842	+27.7	91,106	+17.1	44.8
Special types of public assistance	11	26	5,724	+4.5	110,191	+4.2	54.2
Old-age assistance ³	11	11	4,830	+5.0	84,846	+4.6	41.7
Aid to the blind ⁴	7	7	18	(7)	361	(7)	2
Aid to dependent children ⁵	11	15	876	+1.6	24,984	+3.0	12.3
Emergency subsistence payments ⁶	11	11	75	(7)	1,337	(7)	7
Private relief	8	11	172	—30.6	666	+20.7	3
MINNESOTA (12 COUNTIES)—Total	12	65	10,522	+2.9	200,062	+6.1	19.87
Public assistance, total ¹	12	62	10,438	+4.4	208,655	+6.5	99.8
General and veterans ²	12	24	3,179	+11.8	74,138	+16.0	35.5
Special types of public assistance	12	36	7,043	+2	130,543	+5	62.4
Old-age assistance ³	12	12	6,569	+3	117,439	+3	56.2
Aid to the blind ⁴	12	12	48	(7)	855	(7)	4
Aid to dependent children ⁵	12	12	426	—1.4	12,249	+3.3	5.8
Emergency subsistence payments ⁶	12	12	216	+75.6	3,974	+77.3	1.9
Private relief	3	3	84	—62.7	407	—62.9	2
MISSISSIPPI (10 COUNTIES)—Total	10	50	2,568	—8.6	12,599	—7.6	4.91
Public assistance, total ¹	10	35	2,095	—1.1	11,631	—3.9	92.3
General relief	5	5	121	+10.0	345	—17.3	2.7
Aid to veterans	10	10	238	—6.3	3,533	—6.9	28.0
Special types of public assistance	10	10	1,726	—1.1	7,604	—2.2	60.4
Old-age assistance ³	10	10	1,726	—1.1	7,604	—2.2	60.4
Aid to the blind							
Aid to dependent children							
Emergency subsistence payments ⁶	10	10	10	(7)	149	(7)	1.2
Private relief	8	16	473	—31.6	968	—36.6	7.7
MISSOURI (12 COUNTIES)—Total	12	45	11,856	+11.1	113,316	+3.5	9.56
Public assistance, total ¹	12	44	11,853	+11.2	113,297	+3.5	100.0
General relief	12	20	5,091	+28.3	25,947	+11.6	22.9
Special types of public assistance	12	24	6,017	—1.9	85,272	+3	75.3
Old-age assistance ³	12	12	5,715	—2.1	77,695	+1	68.6
Aid to the blind ⁴	12	12	297	0	7,425	0	6.6
Aid to dependent children ⁵	3	3	5	(7)	152	(7)	1
Emergency subsistence payments ⁶	12	12	145	(7)	2,078	(7)	1.8
Private relief	1	1	3	(7)	19	(7)	(10)
MONTANA (8 COUNTIES)—Total	8	18	2,780	+10.8	60,676	+13.5	21.83
Public assistance, total ¹	8	16	2,776	+11.1	60,648	+13.6	100.0
General relief	8	8	569	+30.2	10,772	+22.1	17.8
Special types of public assistance	8	8	1,472	+2.4	31,263	+2.9	51.5
Old-age assistance ³	8	8	1,247	+1.9	24,904	+2.0	41.0
Aid to the blind							
Aid to dependent children	8	8	225	+5.6	6,359	+6.6	10.5
Emergency subsistence payments ⁶	8	8	817	+17.6	18,613	+31.1	30.7
Private relief	2	2	4	(7)	28	(7)	(10)
NEBRASKA (8 COUNTIES)—Total	8	55	4,803	—1.0	81,455	+3.2	16.96
Public assistance, total ¹	8	44	4,749	— .5	81,245	+3.2	99.7
General and veterans ²	8	28	1,329	+9.2	18,077	+7.1	22.2
Special types of public assistance	8	16	2,590	+5	47,836	+6.2	58.7
Old-age assistance ³	8	8	2,149	+2	36,547	+6.4	44.9
Aid to the blind ⁴	8	9	43	(7)	842	(7)	1.0
Aid to dependent children ⁵	8	16	398	+2.3	10,447	+6.0	12.8
Emergency subsistence payments ⁶	8	8	830	—15.0	15,332	—8.8	18.8
Private relief	6	11	54	(7)	210	(7)	3
NEW YORK (7 COUNTIES)—Total	7	14	9,522	+12.7	210,264	+14.5	22.08
Public assistance, total ¹	7	14	9,522	+12.7	210,264	+14.5	100.0
General and veterans ²	7	7	4,823	+27.8	108,840	+26.6	51.7
Special types of public assistance	7	7	4,952	+1.5	101,267	+3.9	48.2
Old-age assistance ³	7	7	4,506	+1.3	85,584	+3.9	40.7
Aid to the blind ⁴	7	7	75	(7)	1,436	(7)	7
Aid to dependent children ⁵	7	7	371	+3.6	14,247	+3.7	6.8
Emergency subsistence payments ⁶	7	7	6	(7)	157	(7)	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Relief in rural and town areas for the month of January 1938—Continued

[Data reported to Social Security Board by State agencies for 385 rural and town areas in 36 States. Corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Type of assistance	Relief in rural and town areas, January 1938							
	Counties and towns #with agencies reporting	Agencies reporting	Cases receiving relief		Obligations incurred for payments to cases			Average amount per case
			Number	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) from December 1937	Amount	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-) from December 1937	Percentage distribution of total by type of assistance	
NORTH CAROLINA (12 COUNTIES)—Total.....								
Public assistance, total ¹	12	38	3,780	+10.4	\$34,248	+6.8	100.0	\$9.06
General relief.....	12	37	3,780	+10.6	34,248	+6.8	100.0	9.06
Aid to veterans.....	12	13	1,051	+26.6	5,051	+11.3	14.7	4.81
Special types of public assistance.....	12	12	222	-8.3	4,128	0	12.1	18.59
Old-age assistance ²	12	12	2,515	+6.8	25,002	+7.3	73.0	9.94
Aid to the blind ³	12	12	1,976	+6.6	16,749	+5.3	48.9	8.48
Aid to dependent children ⁴	12	12	156	0	2,064	+3	6.0	15.23
Emergency subsistence payments ⁵	12	12	383	+11.0	6,189	+15.9	18.1	16.16
Private relief.....	1	1	0	(?)	67	(?)	.2	(?)
NORTH DAKOTA (7 COUNTIES)—Total.....								
Public assistance, total ¹	7	20	7,308	-9.6	164,360	-13.8	100.0	22.40
General relief.....	7	14	7,308	-8.2	164,218	-13.5	99.9	22.59
Special types of public assistance.....	7	7	1,606	-7	32,304	-5.8	19.7	20.11
Old-age assistance ²	7	7	1,165	+4.8	19,297	+6.8	11.7	16.56
Aid to the blind ³	7	7	1,105	+2.7	17,572	+3.4	10.7	15.90
Aid to dependent children ⁴	5	5	11	(?)	195	(?)	.1	(?)
Emergency subsistence payments ⁵	5	5	49	(?)	1,530	(?)	.9	(?)
Private relief.....	7	7	4,714	-12.6	112,617	-18.1	68.5	23.90
Private relief.....	4	6	40	-76.7	142	-84.3	.1	(?)
OHIO (9 COUNTIES)—Total.....								
Public assistance, total ¹	9	64	9,472	+3.6	186,553	+3.4	100.0	19.70
General and veterans ²	9	53	9,321	+6.3	186,317	+3.8	99.9	19.99
Special types of public assistance.....	9	16	2,380	+29.5	33,880	+28.8	18.2	14.24
Old-age assistance ³	9	28	6,911	(10)	151,849	-6	81.4	21.97
Aid to the blind ⁴	9	9	6,197	-1	133,043	-5	71.3	21.47
Aid to dependent children ⁵	9	9	137	-1.4	2,687	+4	1.4	19.61
Emergency subsistence payments ⁶	9	10	577	+1.6	16,119	-2.1	8.7	27.94
Private relief.....	9	9	30	(?)	588	(?)	.3	(?)
Private relief.....	7	11	151	-59.5	236	-73.4	.1	1.56
OKLAHOMA (9 COUNTIES)—Total.....								
Public assistance, total ¹	9	47	12,109	+2.5	150,920	+1.7	100.0	12.46
General relief.....	9	42	11,991	+3.8	150,490	+2.1	99.7	12.55
Aid to veterans.....	9	17	2,952	+18.4	12,699	+27.4	8.4	4.30
Special types of public assistance.....	9	7	99	-9.2	2,706	-5.7	1.8	27.33
Old-age assistance ²	9	9	8,909	-1	134,521	+4	89.1	15.10
Aid to the blind ³	9	9	7,190	-5	107,891	(10)	71.5	15.01
Aid to dependent children ⁴	9	9	231	+4	3,910	+7	2.6	16.93
Emergency subsistence payments ⁵	9	9	1,488	+1.6	22,720	+2.3	15.0	15.97
Private relief.....	9	9	31	(?)	564	(?)	.4	(?)
Private relief.....	5	5	118	-56.0	430	-57.3	.3	3.64
OREGON (6 COUNTIES)—Total.....								
Public assistance, total ¹	6	19	2,132	+8.2	38,926	+2.7	100.0	18.26
General and veterans ²	6	15	2,113	+8.6	38,846	+2.8	99.8	18.38
Special types of public assistance.....	6	6	790	+6.9	10,768	-11.3	27.7	14.17
Old-age assistance ³	6	6	1,340	+9.2	27,748	+8.9	71.3	20.71
Aid to the blind ⁴	6	6	1,189	+10.6	23,322	+10.6	59.9	19.61
Aid to dependent children ⁵	6	6	36	(?)	825	(?)	2.1	(?)
Emergency subsistence payments ⁶	6	6	115	-1.7	3,601	-2	9.3	31.37
Private relief.....	6	6	13	(?)	330	(?)	.8	(?)
Private relief.....	3	4	19	(?)	80	(?)	.2	(?)
SOUTH CAROLINA (8 COUNTIES)—Total.....								
Public assistance, total ¹	8	29	3,393	+12.0	37,278	+7.4	100.0	10.99
General relief.....	8	20	3,341	+13.4	37,135	+7.5	99.6	11.11
Special types of public assistance.....	8	12	169	-9.6	1,481	-25.0	4.0	8.76
Old-age assistance ²	8	8	2,352	+13.3	25,750	+10.6	69.1	10.95
Aid to the blind ³	8	8	2,026	+13.5	19,890	+10.7	53.4	9.82
Aid to dependent children ⁴	8	8	97	(?)	1,132	(?)	3.0	11.67
Emergency subsistence payments ⁵	8	8	229	+12.8	4,728	+10.4	12.7	20.65
Private relief.....	8	8	868	+27.1	9,004	+6.6	26.5	11.41
Private relief.....	6	9	52	(?)	143	(?)	.4	2.75
SOUTH DAKOTA (9 COUNTIES)—Total.....								
Public assistance, total ¹	9	37	6,912	-7.0	137,451	-7.1	100.0	19.89
General relief.....	9	36	6,911	-7.0	137,446	-7.1	100.0	19.89
Special types of public assistance.....	9	9	700	+10.6	11,758	-1.3	8.6	16.80
Old-age assistance ²	9	18	2,053	+7.5	36,624	+6.9	26.6	17.84
Aid to the blind ³	9	9	1,782	+6.4	32,305	+7.4	23.5	18.13
Aid to dependent children ⁴	9	9	271	+15.3	4,319	+4.0	3.1	15.94
Emergency subsistence payments ⁵	9	9	4,188	-14.9	89,064	-12.5	64.8	21.42
Private relief.....	1	1	1	(?)	5	(?)	(10)	(?)
TENNESSEE (9 COUNTIES)—Total.....								
Public assistance, total ¹	9	41	2,400	+8.7	32,920	+9.6	100.0	13.72
General relief.....	9	32	2,331	+10.2	32,575	+9.7	99.0	13.97
Aid to veterans.....	9	5	128	-9.2	567	-7.8	1.8	4.43
Special types of public assistance.....	9	9	100	-2.9	2,011	-4.2	6.1	20.11
Old-age assistance ²	9	9	2,114	+12.4	29,997	+11.2	91.1	14.19
Aid to the blind ³	9	9	1,457	+16.3	18,013	+15.3	54.7	12.36
Aid to dependent children ⁴	9	9	64	(?)	926	(?)	2.8	14.47
Emergency subsistence payments ⁵	9	9	593	+4.2	11,058	+5.0	33.6	15.65
Private relief.....	9	9	0	(?)	0	(?)	1.0	5.00
Private relief.....	5	9	69	(?)	345	(?)	1.0	5.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.—Relief in rural and town areas for the month of January 1938—Continued

[Data reported to Social Security Board by State agencies for 385 rural and town areas in 36 States. Corrected to Mar. 25, 1938]

Type of assistance	Relief in rural and town areas, January 1938						
	Counties and towns with agencies reporting	Agencies reporting	Cases receiving relief		Obligations incurred for payments to cases		
			Number	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) from December 1937	Amount	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) from December 1937	Percentage distribution of total by type of assistance
TEXAS (26 COUNTIES)—Total	26	101	11,774	+0.1	\$154,445	-0.4	100.0
Public assistance, total	26	93	11,463	- .4	153,978	- .4	99.7
General relief	21	21	577	+19.0	5,345	+30.7	3.4
Aid to veterans	22	22	465	-1.3	12,450	-1.2	8.1
Special types of public assistance	26	26	10,406	-1.3	135,895	-1.4	88.0
Old-age assistance ¹	26	26	10,406	-1.3	135,895	-1.4	88.0
Aid to the blind							
Aid to dependent children							
Emergency subsistence payments ²	24	24	15	(¹¹)	288	(¹¹)	.2
Private relief	6	8	311	+22.4	467	+25.9	.3
UTAH (5 COUNTIES)—Total	5	14	1,509	+3.4	41,000	+3.8	100.0
Public assistance, total ³	5	14	1,509	+3.4	41,000	+3.8	100.0
General relief	5	9	405	+10.7	6,492	+8.2	15.8
Special types of public assistance	5	5	1,270	+2.6	34,116	+3.7	83.2
Old-age assistance ⁴	5	5	974	+2.6	25,057	+3.2	61.1
Aid to the blind ⁵	5	5	29	(¹¹)	786	(¹¹)	1.9
Aid to dependent children ⁶	5	5	267	+2.7	8,273	+5.5	20.2
Emergency subsistence payments ²	5	5	18	(¹¹)	392	(¹¹)	1.0
Private relief							
VIRGINIA (13 COUNTIES)—Total	13	45	1,929	+3.9	13,937	+2.5	(¹²)
Public assistance, total	13	37	1,909	+4.7	13,764	+2.2	(¹²)
General relief	13	14	1,593	+5.5	10,231	+2.6	(¹²)
Aid to veterans	13	13	294	- .3	3,221	- .3	(¹²)
Special types of public assistance							
Old-age assistance							
Aid to the blind							
Aid to dependent children	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)	(¹³)
Emergency subsistence payments ²	10	10	22	(¹¹)	312	(¹¹)	(¹³)
Private relief	8	8	20	(¹¹)	173	(¹¹)	(¹³)
WASHINGTON (6 COUNTIES)—Total	6	19	5,190	+5.1	125,373	+6.5	100.0
Public assistance, total ³	6	16	5,129	+6.7	125,164	+6.8	99.8
General and veterans ⁷	6	10	2,386	+16.5	47,365	+14.4	37.8
Special types of public assistance	6	6	3,139	+ .8	76,091	+1.0	60.7
Old-age assistance ⁴	6	6	2,533	+ .6	57,248	+1.3	45.7
Aid to the blind ⁵	6	6	67	(¹¹)	2,331	(¹¹)	1.8
Aid to dependent children ⁶	6	6	539	+1.5	16,512	(¹¹)	13.2
Emergency subsistence payments ²	6	6	54	(¹¹)	1,708	(¹¹)	1.3
Private relief	2	3	61	-53.1	200	-64.6	.2
WEST VIRGINIA (4 COUNTIES)—Total	4	10	2,717	-2.4	35,033	-2.6	100.0
Public assistance, total ³	4	8	2,627	-2.8	34,423	-2.5	98.3
General relief	4	4	1,203	-6.7	11,315	-8.9	32.3
Special types of public assistance	4	4	1,429	+ .6	22,971	+ .9	65.6
Old-age assistance ⁴	4	4	928	- .4	12,903	- .7	36.9
Aid to the blind ⁵	4	4	39	(¹¹)	669	(¹¹)	1.9
Aid to dependent children ⁶	4	4	462	+3.4	9,396	+4.0	26.8
Emergency subsistence payments ²	4	4	6	(¹¹)	137	(¹¹)	.4
Private relief	1	2	90	(¹¹)	610	(¹¹)	1.7
WISCONSIN (8 COUNTIES)—Total	8	28	6,733	+16.9	134,119	+17.0	100.0
Public assistance, total ³	8	25	6,603	+17.4	133,157	+17.1	99.3
General and veterans ⁷	8	12	2,184	+21.9	39,924	+19.5	29.8
Special types of public assistance	8	8	4,058	+ .7	74,640	+ .7	55.6
Old-age assistance ⁴	8	8	3,199	+ .7	52,745	+ .9	39.3
Aid to the blind ⁵	8	8	134	-1.5	2,742	-1.2	2.0
Aid to dependent children ⁶	8	8	725	+1.5	19,153	+ .6	14.3
Emergency subsistence payments ²	8	8	951	+157.0	18,593	+200.1	13.9
Private relief	3	3	130	-5.1	962	-1.3	.7

¹ Data obtained from sample counties are believed to be representative for rural and town areas of the United States. Data for individual States, however, may not be entirely representative of individual types of assistance within those States. Figures for States are presented primarily for the use of persons interested in the details of case loads and obligations incurred for payments to cases.

² Includes identical agencies reporting for both months and agencies beginning operations for the first time in January.

³ Sum of public and private agencies does not equal total number of agencies, because 1 agency administered both public and private relief.

⁴ Eliminates duplication in the count of cases receiving more than 1 type of public assistance.

⁵ Aid to veterans for all States except New York is shown in separate line in total for sample areas. Aid to veterans in New York is included with general relief as the data are not reported separately. In State totals aid to veterans, when reported, is included with general relief except for southern States. The inclusion of relatively small amounts of aid to veterans with amounts for general relief does not affect materially the average amount of relief per case for the latter type of assistance.

⁶ Emergency subsistence payments to farmers under the Farm Security Administration. Does not include loan clients. Data for January are estimated.

⁷ Percentage not computed on a base of fewer than 100 cases.

⁸ Average not computed for fewer than 50 cases.

⁹ Administering this type of assistance under a State plan approved by the Social Security Board.

¹⁰ Less than 0.05 percent.

¹¹ Does not include recipients of State bonus payments and amount of payments.

¹² Percentage distribution not shown when amounts of relief are not available for any one type of assistance.

¹³ Data not available.

OLD-AGE INSURANCE

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS • DIVISION OF OLD-AGE BENEFITS RESEARCH

IN COOPERATION WITH THE

BUREAU OF OLD AGE INSURANCE • ANALYSIS DIVISION

REVIEW OF THE MONTH

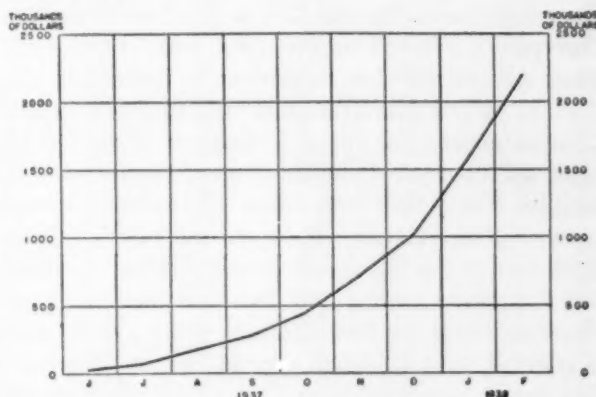
The number of employer applications for identification numbers has continued to grow. During February more than 50,000 were received in Baltimore, a figure slightly larger than the monthly average during the last half year. A large share of the present cumulative total of applications for employer identification numbers was filed in early weeks of the program, and figures for subsequent months have not shown the downward curve reflected in employee applications for account numbers. In February the largest number of employer applications forwarded from a single State was that reported for Texas, from which 8,385 applications, or 16.6 percent of the total for the month, were received.

The number of claims for lump-sum benefits and death payments forwarded to the Washington offices of the Board in February was somewhat less than that for the preceding month. As explained elsewhere, it is believed that this decline, which was not large, may be in part a result of circumstances attendant on the business recession.

Fewer applications for employee account numbers were received in February than in any month since applications were first forwarded to the Board in November 1936. The figure for February—about 432,000—may be compared with figures for the initial months of each of the last two quarters of 1937: July, 1.9 million; October, approximately 852,000. This decline is a reflection of the fact that a very large proportion of the persons who ordinarily work in employments covered by the old-age insurance program already have taken this first step toward participating in the system. In increasing measure, the applications received currently tend to reflect the entry of young persons into fields of covered employment and the transfer of other workers to such fields, while in the early period the preponderance of the applications doubtless represented workers already in jobs where they were receiving wages which may be counted toward old-age benefits under title II of the Social Security Act.

The Treasury-Post Office appropriation act, with provision for financing the old-age reserve account and, therefore, lump-sum benefits for the fiscal year 1938-39, was approved by the President on March 28. The current status of the account is given elsewhere in this Bulletin. Disbursements for both lump-sum benefits and death payments are rising constantly although the totals are still small, because of the fact that monthly payments are not payable until 1942. The cumulative disbursements for benefit payments from June 1937 through February 1938 are shown in the accompanying chart.

Chart I.—Cumulative disbursements for old-age insurance lump-sum payments, June 1937 through February 1938



During the month a number of field offices have been consolidated, notably a group in the Chicago area. Further progress has been made in posting wages to the employee ledger sheets in Baltimore. Although only a few million of approximately 35 million have been carried through all the various mechanical processes, the earlier operations have been completed for more than 90 percent of all the wage reports turned over to the Social Security Board by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the later stages of this work can proceed at an accelerating pace. These records have not yet been used for the

computation of lump-sum benefits and death payments.

Taxes under title VIII for the third quarter of the fiscal year 1937-38 became payable at the end of March. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Guy T. Helvering, announced on

March 30 that blank Forms SS-1a had been mailed to more than 1.8 million employers for use in filing tax and information returns. These returns will show amounts of wages paid for employment in covered occupations and will be used later in computing benefits for qualified workers.

CLAIMS FOR OLD-AGE BENEFITS

Of the cumulative total of 107,404 claims for lump-sum payments received in Washington by February 28, 86.7 percent had been certified for payment by that date. The number of claims received in February was slightly lower than in January—18,200 as compared with 19,400. The average amount rose from \$31.68 in January to \$34.69 in February. While the average payment for lump-sum benefits at age 65 has exceeded the average death payment during several months, over the whole period during which these claims have been payable the average lump-sum benefit is \$27.53 and the average death payment is \$28.08. The fact that these payments are based on average recorded wages of less than a thousand dollars throws no significant light on wages in general. The program is still new and unfamiliar to many. The span of covered employment is still short, and many potential claims have not yet been filed.

There is considerable difference in the average value of claims per State. Many of these differences are inconsequential because of the very small samples which they represent. As time goes on, however, large claims will be concentrated for the most part in the States where wage rates are high, and low-value claims will be filed from regions where earnings are low or where a low percentage of covered to total employment reflects the fact that many persons are working in both covered and noncovered employments. A comparison of the figures for different States shows that the averages vary from a low of \$20 to a high of \$41. No general inferences can be drawn from these figures because of the limitations on the nature and amount of the wages on which these

lump-sum payments are based under the Social Security Act. The highest lump-sum payment recorded in February was made to an employee in the State of New York who had worked for seven firms simultaneously and received \$1,001.67 as the lump-sum benefit payable at age 65. The largest death payment, made in Kentucky, was \$390.83. The smallest claim still amounts to only a few cents, but only 10 percent of the claims certified in February were for amounts of less than \$5.

The largest number of claims received in any month is that for December 1937, when 20,683 claims were received in Washington. The slight decline since December has been attributed by some to the fact that with increased unemployment workers have not been assisted by employers as frequently as before and so have not filed their claims as promptly. While this inference cannot be substantiated by figures now at hand, it is reasonable to assume that some such factor is at work, in view of the fact that both the amounts of the payments and the number of potential claimants are growing constantly.

Of the 16,294 claims certified by the Board in February, 57.4 percent represented death payments, while 42.6 percent represented lump-sum benefits payable to eligible workers at age 65. Over the whole period during which these claims have been payable, the number of death claims exceeded life claims, as was expected. These lump-sum amounts, certified to eligible workers or their estates or relatives, are the only payments under the old-age insurance program at the present time. Monthly benefits will be payable to qualified workers starting with 1942.

Table 1.—Old-age insurance: Number of claims for lump-sum payments received in Washington, and number of claims and average payment certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Social Security Board, during the month of February 1938, by States¹

State	Total claims for lump-sum payments			Claims for lump-sum benefits at age 65			Claims for death payments		
	Number of claims received	Number of claims certified	Average payment certified	Number of claims received	Number of claims certified	Average payment certified	Number of claims received	Number of claims certified	Average payment certified
Cumulative to Feb. 28.....	107,404	93,069	\$27.81	50,626	45,153	\$27.53	56,778	47,916	\$28.08
Total for February.....	18,214	16,294	34.69	7,750	6,935	35.61	10,464	9,359	34.00
Alabama.....	315	256	26.17	92	58	35.16	223	198	23.54
Alaska.....	4	0	—	2	0	—	2	0	—
Arizona.....	45	31	24.71	14	12	16.17	31	19	30.10
Arkansas.....	140	169	23.85	43	66	25.11	97	103	23.04
California.....	894	759	35.18	363	323	39.61	531	436	37.12
Colorado.....	105	90	40.91	49	36	44.33	66	54	38.65
Connecticut.....	418	436	36.62	239	261	36.96	179	175	36.12
Delaware.....	62	38	33.29	35	21	28.38	17	17	39.35
District of Columbia.....	106	99	35.97	49	47	41.46	67	52	31.01
Florida.....	158	112	28.76	71	28	28.71	87	84	28.78
Georgia.....	297	259	26.18	81	35	32.04	216	224	25.27
Hawaii.....	13	19	28.86	6	9	25.14	7	10	32.21
Idaho.....	57	48	34.19	26	21	36.35	31	27	32.61
Illinois.....	1,082	1,033	38.09	488	443	36.50	594	590	39.29
Indiana.....	567	496	33.90	266	219	32.84	301	277	34.73
Iowa.....	217	147	27.30	100	77	28.14	117	70	26.38
Kansas.....	199	204	28.04	93	98	27.92	106	106	28.14
Kentucky.....	250	247	30.00	110	106	30.03	140	141	29.98
Louisiana.....	237	168	28.87	69	55	31.39	168	113	27.64
Maine.....	145	143	30.18	82	76	31.08	63	67	29.15
Maryland.....	268	258	35.55	94	85	46.15	174	173	30.34
Massachusetts.....	930	961	35.67	505	544	34.84	425	417	36.76
Michigan.....	865	730	35.99	337	301	35.14	528	429	36.58
Minnesota.....	255	154	38.71	113	81	37.78	142	73	39.75
Mississippi.....	95	74	22.77	26	8	14.18	69	66	23.81
Missouri.....	506	526	30.72	223	221	33.81	283	305	28.48
Montana.....	70	53	40.92	27	24	40.04	43	29	41.65
Nebraska.....	110	66	34.69	65	42	29.53	45	24	43.73
Nevada.....	25	24	32.89	8	8	25.77	17	16	36.45
New Hampshire.....	96	101	28.31	56	55	27.92	40	46	28.79
New Jersey.....	767	781	39.92	332	340	39.85	435	432	39.97
New Mexico.....	37	30	26.09	19	10	20.03	18	20	29.12
New York.....	2,122	1,784	39.59	884	771	39.61	1,238	1,013	39.58
North Carolina.....	380	363	22.95	87	86	29.18	293	277	21.02
North Dakota.....	21	8	26.18	7	3	26.68	14	5	25.87
Ohio.....	1,353	1,193	37.31	620	552	35.36	733	641	39.00
Oklahoma.....	206	229	34.91	70	85	31.80	136	144	36.75
Oregon.....	177	146	31.05	92	81	30.69	85	65	31.61
Pennsylvania.....	1,855	1,653	38.41	854	762	39.51	1,001	891	37.47
Rhode Island.....	173	150	35.16	88	72	35.40	85	78	34.93
South Carolina.....	206	197	20.26	46	22	20.68	160	175	20.21
South Dakota.....	28	8	34.86	12	2	52.87	16	6	28.55
Tennessee.....	318	289	25.09	90	64	30.37	228	225	23.59
Texas.....	670	508	28.38	252	197	26.77	418	311	29.41
Utah.....	49	51	35.79	12	9	37.86	37	42	35.54
Vermont.....	47	51	31.73	25	29	28.53	22	23	35.95
Virginia.....	347	305	29.71	115	103	35.89	232	202	26.55
Washington.....	260	250	32.75	116	120	33.66	144	130	31.92
West Virginia.....	240	201	31.03	67	58	26.35	173	143	32.93
Wisconsin.....	404	366	35.80	212	190	35.97	192	176	35.81
Wyoming.....	25	27	31.63	14	10	35.98	11	17	29.06
Foreign ²	8	3	33.53	4	0	—	4	3	33.53

¹ All claims that have been received to date are those which are satisfied under the provisions of title II by a lump-sum payment amounting to 3½ percent of total taxable wages. This is the only type of claim payable before Jan. 1, 1942.

² Claims received in Baltimore from persons in foreign countries.

APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYEE ACCOUNT NUMBERS

There was a considerable decline in the number of applications for employee account numbers received in the Baltimore office of the Social Security Board in February as compared with preceding months. This downward trend, however, has been less rapid than was anticipated in some of the early estimates. During the current fiscal year these applications have been received in Baltimore as follows:

1937:	Month	Number of applications received
	July.....	1, 907, 746
	August.....	1, 591, 504
	September.....	1, 054, 643
	October.....	851, 845
	November.....	685, 857
	December.....	635, 617
1938:		
	January.....	661, 566
	February.....	431, 806

The cumulative total as of February 28 is 37,781,710.

These applications (Form SS-5), which were filed with post offices throughout the United States in the early months of registration, are now deposited with field offices of the Board. The information provided on this form is used in establishing the records of wages which may be counted in computing a worker's benefit.

Because of the purposes for which account numbers are issued and the procedures involved, neither the figure for applications received currently nor the cumulative total can be considered as a measure of employment covered by the old-age insurance program. Account numbers have been issued to persons in excepted employments, to workers under the Works Progress Administration, to many persons over 65 years of age, and to persons who may not have been working at all.

The State from which the largest number of applications has been received is New York, with more than 5 million. Pennsylvania is next, with more than 3 million. As indicated in table 2, there are nine other States from which more than a million applications have been received. Figures which will be available later, indicating by

States the distribution of wages from covered employment and the number of active accounts, will tend to give added meaning to State comparisons. For the present the table must be used

Table 2.—Applications for employee account numbers as of Feb. 28, 1938

State	Number of applications	
	Cumulative to Feb. 28	Month of February
Total.....	1 37,781,710	431,806
Alabama.....	509,805	8,204
Alaska.....	16,461	288
Arizona.....	130,428	3,165
Arkansas.....	249,144	4,455
California.....	2,394,046	26,081
Colorado.....	291,841	2,987
Connecticut.....	640,695	4,331
Delaware.....	85,098	520
District of Columbia.....	235,730	2,963
Florida.....	530,612	10,256
Georgia.....	651,019	8,865
Hawaii.....	123,737	1,009
Idaho.....	118,859	1,282
Illinois.....	2,703,193	11,599
Indiana.....	1,017,780	6,771
Iowa.....	477,426	3,787
Kansas.....	383,558	5,101
Kentucky.....	545,991	13,943
Louisiana.....	485,455	9,553
Maine.....	253,405	3,465
Maryland.....	1,535,344	7,558
Massachusetts.....	1,625,714	9,474
Michigan.....	1,788,407	16,265
Minnesota.....	640,302	7,597
Mississippi.....	269,771	6,290
Missouri.....	1,003,259	14,171
Montana.....	136,190	3,019
Nebraska.....	251,141	3,012
Nevada.....	35,229	1,684
New Hampshire.....	163,842	1,874
New Jersey.....	1,399,655	9,319
New Mexico.....	86,595	1,674
New York.....	5,235,728	64,337
North Carolina.....	748,651	7,326
North Dakota.....	82,950	717
Ohio.....	2,253,368	27,403
Oklahoma.....	511,187	10,412
Oregon.....	312,407	2,968
Pennsylvania.....	3,309,897	34,138
Rhode Island.....	278,635	2,010
South Carolina.....	392,045	4,294
South Dakota.....	96,545	1,267
Tennessee.....	593,382	7,666
Texas.....	1,511,361	30,399
Utah.....	139,507	1,822
Vermont.....	88,954	859
Virginia.....	565,900	7,715
Washington.....	526,306	5,883
West Virginia.....	512,585	10,515
Wisconsin.....	782,144	2,349
Wyoming.....	60,346	627

¹ Includes 1 application received in the Baltimore office from a person in a foreign country.

guardedly, and changes from month to month must be considered of minor importance unless they show persistent tendencies which call for further study.

ELEVEN-MILLION SAMPLE OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYEE ACCOUNT NUMBERS

Although many of the characteristics of the gainful workers of 1930 are known and although many facts regarding the age, sex, and race of the population are shown in the last population census, no reliable data bearing on these matters have become available in the last 7 years. Changes since that time have been a matter of estimate rather than of count.

The data available in connection with applications for social security account numbers are very useful in helping to fill the gap in our information for a large segment of the population.

These applications, usually known as SS-5's, were first filed in the month of November 1936.

They were made available through several different sources and in a number of instances were turned in by persons not actually covered under the old-age benefits program of the Social Security Act. For the most part, however, they were distributed by employers and filed by covered workers. The major part of the registration was accomplished in a relatively short period of time. The first months of enumeration brought more than 26 million forms to the Baltimore record-keeping office. There is reason to think that this first group of applications was representative of the covered population, that most of the persons were employed at some time in the weeks when

Table 3.—Age and sex distributions of data in 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by Social Security Board Regions ¹

Age group	Total, regions I-XII	Region												
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Total.....	Number in each age group													
	Total													
	11, 415, 355	1, 123, 453	1, 756, 475	1, 575, 738	858, 416	1, 652, 823	1, 311, 740	729, 518	413, 810	571, 143	462, 307	209, 703	750, 129	
	15-19.....	496, 919	57, 076	67, 410	74, 540	45, 823	57, 480	48, 020	38, 631	16, 705	22, 606	17, 919	9, 109	25, 540
20-24.....	1, 983, 241	192, 838	298, 703	286, 882	162, 999	287, 423	229, 298	134, 320	73, 289	91, 664	73, 980	36, 025	115, 820	
25-29.....	2, 004, 516	180, 771	296, 717	268, 040	167, 233	278, 460	229, 156	149, 446	73, 521	104, 896	90, 236	37, 248	128, 792	
30-34.....	1, 709, 509	149, 956	251, 980	220, 583	136, 945	248, 464	196, 286	122, 615	60, 259	95, 004	81, 837	31, 283	114, 297	
35-39.....	1, 422, 102	129, 838	218, 883	181, 868	107, 828	208, 192	167, 537	94, 122	49, 508	75, 571	65, 486	25, 087	98, 182	
40-44.....	1, 209, 304	121, 240	194, 707	166, 962	81, 246	186, 591	138, 962	66, 336	42, 739	59, 861	48, 577	20, 888	81, 195	
45-49.....	1, 013, 593	106, 531	164, 691	143, 666	62, 752	156, 591	117, 529	50, 547	37, 416	48, 121	36, 227	18, 822	70, 700	
50-54.....	748, 972	82, 922	123, 458	107, 426	44, 203	111, 672	87, 904	34, 937	28, 535	34, 855	23, 753	14, 665	54, 742	
55-59.....	520, 007	61, 156	85, 472	76, 773	30, 059	74, 089	60, 046	24, 584	19, 549	23, 653	15, 473	10, 202	38, 351	
60-64.....	323, 192	41, 125	54, 454	48, 998	18, 728	43, 961	37, 002	14, 080	12, 289	14, 852	8, 819	6, 374	22, 510	
Total.....	Male													
	8, 343, 385	755, 240	1, 217, 004	1, 145, 964	615, 597	1, 282, 201	964, 914	530, 990	299, 912	432, 433	364, 451	167, 607	567, 072	
	15-19.....	272, 870	29, 665	34, 433	38, 279	26, 399	35, 443	26, 805	23, 108	9, 817	13, 682	11, 509	5, 883	17, 847
	20-24.....	1, 189, 935	104, 434	158, 358	164, 764	101, 948	185, 385	135, 460	86, 264	42, 418	58, 864	50, 709	24, 672	76, 659
25-29.....	1, 363, 201	110, 691	183, 620	179, 273	113, 751	201, 481	154, 315	104, 059	49, 842	75, 018	68, 536	29, 089	93, 526	
30-34.....	1, 267, 903	99, 834	177, 764	164, 008	99, 262	194, 385	146, 696	90, 620	44, 669	72, 497	65, 800	25, 661	86, 707	
35-39.....	1, 095, 271	89, 848	161, 513	141, 143	81, 432	169, 714	131, 027	71, 850	37, 812	60, 380	54, 099	20, 889	75, 544	
40-44.....	900, 258	87, 855	149, 339	134, 482	63, 813	156, 722	111, 849	51, 869	33, 681	48, 746	40, 915	17, 625	63, 362	
45-49.....	829, 007	81, 207	130, 536	120, 020	50, 504	135, 242	97, 535	40, 511	30, 251	39, 903	30, 680	16, 107	56, 511	
50-54.....	653, 262	66, 345	102, 246	92, 880	36, 612	98, 383	75, 393	29, 195	23, 900	29, 557	20, 613	12, 885	45, 353	
55-59.....	447, 660	50, 376	72, 218	67, 449	25, 819	65, 703	52, 649	21, 113	16, 741	20, 565	13, 648	9, 073	32, 216	
60-64.....	284, 018	34, 985	46, 977	43, 666	16, 057	39, 653	33, 185	12, 401	10, 881	13, 221	7, 942	5, 723	19, 327	
Total.....	Female													
	3, 071, 970	368, 213	539, 471	429, 774	242, 819	370, 622	346, 826	198, 528	113, 898	138, 710	97, 856	42, 096	183, 057	
	15-19.....	208, 049	27, 411	32, 977	36, 261	19, 424	22, 037	21, 215	15, 523	6, 888	8, 984	6, 410	3, 226	7, 693
	20-24.....	793, 306	88, 404	140, 345	122, 118	61, 051	102, 038	93, 838	48, 056	30, 871	32, 800	23, 271	11, 353	39, 161
25-29.....	641, 315	70, 080	113, 097	88, 767	53, 482	76, 979	74, 841	45, 387	23, 679	29, 878	21, 700	8, 159	35, 266	
30-34.....	441, 606	50, 122	74, 216	66, 575	37, 683	54, 079	49, 500	31, 995	15, 590	22, 507	16, 037	5, 622	27, 590	
35-39.....	326, 831	39, 990	67, 370	40, 725	26, 396	38, 478	36, 510	22, 272	11, 696	15, 191	11, 387	4, 198	22, 618	
40-44.....	249, 046	33, 385	45, 368	32, 480	17, 433	29, 869	27, 113	14, 467	9, 058	11, 115	7, 662	3, 263	17, 833	
45-49.....	184, 586	25, 324	34, 155	23, 646	12, 248	21, 349	19, 994	10, 036	7, 165	8, 218	5, 547	2, 715	14, 189	
50-54.....	115, 710	16, 577	21, 212	14, 546	7, 591	13, 189	12, 511	5, 742	4, 735	5, 298	3, 140	1, 780	9, 389	
55-59.....	72, 347	10, 780	13, 254	9, 324	4, 840	8, 296	7, 397	3, 471	2, 808	3, 088	1, 825	1, 129	6, 135	
60-64.....	39, 174	6, 140	7, 477	5, 332	2, 671	4, 308	3, 817	1, 679	1, 408	1, 631	877	651	3, 183	

See footnote at end of table.

Table 3.—Age and sex distributions of data in 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by Social Security Board Regions¹—Continued

Age group	Total, regions I-XII	Region											
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Percentage in each age group													
Total.....	Total												
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19.....	4.21	5.08	3.84	4.73	5.34	3.48	3.66	5.29	4.04	3.97	3.87	4.34	3.40
20-24.....	17.37	17.17	17.01	18.20	18.99	17.39	17.48	18.41	17.71	16.05	16.00	17.18	15.44
25-29.....	17.56	16.09	16.89	17.01	19.49	16.85	17.47	20.48	17.77	18.37	19.52	17.76	17.17
30-34.....	14.98	13.35	14.34	14.00	15.95	15.03	14.97	16.81	14.56	16.63	17.70	14.92	15.24
35-39.....	12.46	11.56	12.46	11.54	12.56	12.60	12.77	12.90	11.96	13.23	14.16	11.96	13.09
40-44.....	10.59	10.79	11.08	10.60	9.46	11.29	10.59	9.09	10.33	10.48	10.51	9.96	10.82
45-49.....	8.88	9.48	9.38	9.12	7.31	9.47	8.96	6.93	9.04	8.43	7.84	8.98	9.43
50-54.....	6.56	7.38	7.03	6.82	5.15	6.75	6.70	4.79	6.90	6.10	5.14	6.99	7.30
55-59.....	4.56	5.44	4.87	4.87	3.57	4.48	4.58	3.37	4.72	4.14	3.35	4.87	5.11
60-64.....	2.83	3.66	3.10	3.11	2.18	2.66	2.82	1.93	2.97	2.60	1.91	3.04	3.00
Male													
Total.....	Total												
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19.....	3.27	3.93	2.83	3.34	4.29	2.76	2.78	4.35	3.27	3.16	3.16	3.51	3.15
20-24.....	14.26	13.83	13.01	14.38	16.56	14.46	14.04	16.24	14.14	13.61	13.91	14.72	13.52
25-29.....	16.34	14.66	15.09	15.65	18.48	15.72	15.99	19.60	16.62	17.35	18.81	17.36	16.49
30-34.....	15.20	13.22	14.61	14.31	16.12	15.16	15.20	17.07	14.89	16.76	18.05	15.31	15.29
35-39.....	13.13	11.90	13.27	12.32	13.23	13.24	13.58	13.53	12.61	13.96	14.84	12.46	13.33
40-44.....	11.51	11.63	12.27	11.74	10.37	12.22	11.59	9.77	11.23	11.27	11.23	10.52	11.17
45-49.....	9.94	10.75	10.73	10.47	8.20	10.55	10.11	7.63	10.09	9.23	8.42	9.61	9.96
50-54.....	7.59	8.78	8.40	8.10	5.95	7.67	7.81	5.50	7.94	6.84	5.66	7.69	8.00
55-59.....	5.36	6.67	5.93	5.88	4.19	5.13	5.46	3.98	5.58	4.76	3.74	5.41	5.68
60-64.....	3.40	4.63	3.86	3.81	2.61	3.09	3.44	2.33	3.63	3.06	2.18	3.41	3.41
Female													
Total.....	Total												
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19.....	6.77	7.44	6.11	8.44	8.00	5.95	6.12	7.82	6.05	6.48	6.55	7.66	4.20
20-24.....	25.82	24.01	26.02	28.42	25.14	27.53	27.06	24.19	27.10	23.65	23.78	26.97	21.39
25-29.....	20.88	19.03	20.96	20.65	22.03	20.77	21.57	22.85	20.79	21.54	22.17	19.38	19.27
30-34.....	14.37	13.61	13.76	13.16	15.52	14.59	14.30	16.11	13.69	16.22	16.39	13.36	15.07
35-39.....	10.64	10.86	10.63	9.48	10.87	10.38	10.53	11.21	10.27	10.95	11.64	9.97	12.36
40-44.....	8.11	9.07	8.41	7.56	7.18	8.06	7.82	7.28	7.95	8.01	7.83	7.75	9.74
45-49.....	6.01	6.88	6.33	5.50	5.04	5.76	5.76	5.05	6.29	5.92	5.67	6.45	7.75
50-54.....	3.77	4.50	3.93	3.38	3.13	3.56	3.61	2.89	4.16	3.82	3.21	4.23	5.13
55-59.....	2.35	2.93	2.46	2.17	1.99	2.24	2.13	1.75	2.46	2.23	1.86	2.68	3.35
60-64.....	1.28	1.67	1.39	1.24	1.10	1.16	1.10	.85	1.24	1.18	.90	1.55	1.74

¹ Region I: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island. Region II: New York. Region III: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware. Region IV: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, District of Columbia. Region V: Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan. Region VI: Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. Region VII: Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina. Region VIII: Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska. Region IX: Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma. Region X: Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico. Region XI: Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Wyoming. Region XII: California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada.

Source: Compiled from data furnished by the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, Baltimore Operations Section.

this first drive was made, and that they were similar in important respects to gainful workers enumerated in the 1930 census.

The data giving the characteristics of these persons result from a count of about 11.5 million of these early applications. The first 10 million, selected at random, represent the bulk of the early applications with no special selection and show an uneven geographic distribution. Various other peculiarities grew out of administrative procedures. When an examination of the figures on a State basis indicated that some areas were insufficiently represented, especially certain western States, adjustments were made so that the tabulations

would be more typical of the entire country. This was done by making a supplementary run of cards for certain States. The new data served to balance the early deficiency, bringing the percentage representation for each State to at least 40 percent of the total applications for that State and the total of the sample to about 11.5 million cases.

It can readily be seen from the history of this material that it has certain special aspects that must be kept clearly in mind in drawing conclusions. One of these is that it is not a cross section of employed or covered workers at any one time. Another is that it cannot throw light on changes in the number of persons under old-age insurance

week by week. Clearly, there is some flow, some turn-over; there is a small percentage of duplication; and undoubtedly some unemployed and noncovered workers are included.

By and large, however, these 11,415,355 applicants are analogous to the gainful workers of 1930 who would have been covered then had the Social Security Act been in force. Moreover, independent estimates of exclusions and inclusions on the basis of occupations reported in the 1930 census and the age distribution in both groups bear out these conclusions. The unemployment reported in a random sample representing 1 percent of the first 26 million applications is extremely low. This sample has been distributed according to date of application, and the earlier applications report very much less unemployment than did those at a somewhat later date. This fact gives some support to the assumption, based mainly on a knowledge of the administrative procedures, that most of the persons who filed these 11.5 million applications were actually working in the period under consideration.

In summary it may be affirmed that although these data certainly contain exceptions to the prevailing type of persons included, the exceptions

are so few in number that they do not greatly influence comparisons by State, age, sex, or race.

The tables show a correspondence in the age curves from State to State somewhat exaggerated in the percentages by the concentration between ages 20 and 30. There are striking differences for the upper and lower ages. Even when differences in age distribution in different parts of the country are taken into account and correlations and comparisons made with other population data, it is apparent that older persons in the East are holding their own in employment better than in the West.

Another conspicuous feature of the series is the rapid fall in the numbers representing women in covered employment after 40. The men continue to be active in the labor market for a longer span of years than the women.

Granted the cautions noted above, these data can be used for many types of analysis by areas and ages. They are important as a basis for comparison with other samples and with data from current employee applications. In the course of time, further light will be cast on this representation of early applicants by such comparisons and by data available from the wage records in the Baltimore office of the Board.

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States

Alabama										Arizona											
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male					Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male					Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other		Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other		Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group																					
Total..	123,185	96,433	68,579	27,838	16	26,752	23,721	3,029	2	Total..	29,276	24,448	20,555	606	3,287	4,828	4,502	45	281		
15-19.....	5,227	3,511	2,730	781	-----	1,716	1,627	89	-----	15-19.....	1,362	1,045	916	9	120	317	287	4	26		
20-24.....	21,186	14,791	10,863	3,928	-----	6,395	6,018	377	-----	20-24.....	5,249	3,973	3,300	84	589	1,276	1,184	7	85		
25-29.....	24,471	18,131	12,778	5,351	2	6,340	5,464	875	1	25-29.....	5,554	4,571	3,848	117	606	983	925	3	55		
30-34.....	21,042	16,742	11,746	4,995	1	4,300	3,777	523	-----	30-34.....	4,820	4,101	3,419	105	577	719	669	7	43		
35-39.....	16,743	13,648	9,164	4,483	1	3,095	2,629	466	-----	35-39.....	3,739	3,209	2,622	91	496	530	486	7	37		
40-44.....	11,723	9,714	6,810	2,900	4	2,099	1,732	276	1	40-44.....	2,862	2,457	2,043	77	337	405	386	5	14		
45-49.....	9,296	7,921	5,655	2,262	4	1,375	1,133	242	-----	45-49.....	2,325	2,026	1,708	58	260	299	281	4	14		
50-54.....	6,443	5,646	4,032	1,611	3	797	692	105	-----	50-54.....	1,648	1,489	1,288	29	172	159	149	6	4		
55-59.....	4,542	4,051	3,025	1,025	1	491	434	57	-----	55-59.....	1,100	1,010	900	19	91	90	86	2	2		
60-64.....	2,512	2,278	1,776	502	-----	234	215	19	-----	60-64.....	617	567	511	17	39	50	49	-----	1		
Percentage in each age group																					
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
15-19.....	4.2	3.6	4.0	2.8	-----	6.4	6.9	2.9	-----	15-19.....	4.7	4.3	4.5	1.5	3.6	6.6	6.4	8.9	9.3		
20-24.....	17.2	15.3	15.8	14.1	-----	23.9	25.4	12.4	-----	20-24.....	17.9	16.3	16.0	13.9	17.9	26.4	26.3	15.5	30.2		
25-29.....	19.9	18.8	18.6	19.2	12.5	23.7	23.0	28.9	50.0	25-29.....	18.9	18.7	18.7	19.3	18.4	20.3	20.5	6.7	19.6		
30-34.....	17.1	17.4	17.1	17.9	6.3	16.1	15.9	17.3	-----	30-34.....	16.5	16.8	16.6	17.3	17.6	14.9	14.9	15.6	15.3		
35-39.....	13.6	14.2	13.4	16.1	6.2	11.6	11.1	15.4	-----	35-39.....	12.8	13.1	12.8	15.0	15.1	11.0	10.8	15.6	13.2		
40-44.....	9.5	10.1	9.9	10.4	25.0	7.5	7.3	9.1	50.0	40-44.....	9.8	10.0	9.9	12.7	10.3	8.4	8.6	11.1	8.0		
45-49.....	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.1	25.0	5.1	4.8	8.0	-----	45-49.....	7.9	8.3	8.3	9.6	7.9	6.2	6.2	8.9	8.0		
50-54.....	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.8	18.8	3.0	2.9	3.5	-----	50-54.....	5.6	6.1	6.3	4.8	5.2	3.3	3.3	13.3	1.4		
55-59.....	3.7	4.2	4.4	3.8	6.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	-----	55-59.....	3.8	4.1	4.4	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.9	4.4	0.7		
60-64.....	2.0	2.4	2.6	1.8	-----	0.9	0.9	0.6	-----	60-64.....	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	-----	0.3		

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

Arkansas										California									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group																			
Total..	65,053	52,953	40,568	12,354	31	12,100	10,935	1,163	2	Total..	554,869	416,545	396,664	3,453	16,428	138,324	134,355	695	3,274
15-19.....	2,686	1,884	1,569	314	1	802	786	15	1	15-19.....	19,053	13,520	12,848	61	611	5,533	5,342	14	177
20-24.....	10,711	7,911	6,290	1,617	4	2,800	2,672	128	1	20-24.....	85,485	56,928	54,284	390	2,254	28,557	27,735	84	738
25-29.....	13,016	10,287	7,870	2,412	5	2,729	2,477	252	1	25-29.....	95,943	69,436	65,444	572	3,420	26,507	25,844	116	547
30-34.....	11,059	9,096	6,855	2,234	7	1,963	1,739	223	1	30-34.....	85,957	64,809	60,946	537	3,326	21,148	20,501	142	505
35-39.....	8,457	7,134	5,236	1,891	7	1,323	1,123	200	1	35-39.....	74,149	56,564	53,398	553	2,613	17,585	16,989	134	462
40-44.....	6,321	5,353	3,970	1,380	3	968	821	147	1	40-44.....	60,667	46,894	44,900	431	1,563	13,773	13,338	92	343
45-49.....	5,197	4,483	3,362	1,118	3	714	621	93	1	45-49.....	51,610	40,729	39,150	372	1,207	10,881	10,592	48	241
50-54.....	3,568	3,135	2,475	660	1	433	376	57	1	50-54.....	38,731	31,554	30,524	284	746	7,177	7,007	33	137
55-59.....	2,494	2,270	1,797	473	1	224	195	29	1	55-59.....	27,346	22,617	22,000	148	469	4,729	4,620	24	85
60-64.....	1,544	1,460	1,144	255	1	144	125	19	1	60-64.....	15,928	13,494	13,170	105	219	2,434	2,387	8	39
Percentage in each age group																			
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	4.1	3.6	3.9	2.5	3.2	6.6	7.2	1.3	50.0	15-19.....	3.4	3.2	3.2	1.8	3.7	4.0	4.0	2.0	5.4
20-24.....	16.5	14.9	15.5	13.1	12.9	23.1	24.4	11.0	11.0	20-24.....	15.4	13.7	13.7	11.3	13.7	20.6	20.6	12.1	22.5
25-29.....	20.0	19.4	19.4	19.5	16.1	22.6	22.7	21.7	21.7	25-29.....	17.3	16.7	16.5	16.6	20.8	19.2	19.2	16.7	16.7
30-34.....	17.0	17.2	16.9	18.1	22.6	16.2	15.9	19.2	50.0	30-34.....	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.5	20.3	15.3	15.3	20.4	15.4
35-39.....	13.0	13.5	12.9	15.3	22.6	10.9	10.3	17.2	17.2	35-39.....	13.4	13.6	13.5	16.0	15.9	12.7	12.7	19.3	14.1
40-44.....	9.7	10.1	9.8	11.2	9.7	8.0	7.5	12.6	12.6	40-44.....	10.9	11.2	11.3	12.5	9.5	9.9	9.9	13.2	10.5
45-49.....	8.6	8.5	8.3	9.0	9.7	5.9	5.7	8.0	8.0	45-49.....	9.3	9.8	9.9	10.8	7.4	7.9	7.9	6.9	7.4
50-54.....	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.4	3.6	3.4	4.9	4.9	50-54.....	7.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	4.5	5.2	5.2	4.7	4.2
55-59.....	3.8	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.5	55-59.....	4.9	5.4	5.5	4.3	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.6
60-64.....	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	60-64.....	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2

Colorado										Connecticut									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group																			
Total..	75,593	58,176	56,349	656	1,171	17,417	17,225	125	67	Total..	208,268	142,144	140,093	1,909	142	66,124	65,838	273	13
15-19.....	3,306	2,028	1,986	14	28	1,278	1,262	6	10	15-19.....	11,055	5,291	5,247	44	1	5,764	5,756	8	1
20-24.....	12,226	8,085	7,835	63	187	4,141	4,105	14	22	20-24.....	39,844	21,081	20,885	194	2	18,763	18,729	29	5
25-29.....	13,315	10,012	9,740	89	183	3,303	3,266	21	16	25-29.....	33,746	20,677	20,400	265	12	13,069	13,008	59	2
30-34.....	11,198	8,764	8,451	107	206	2,434	2,407	21	6	30-34.....	26,738	18,182	17,862	300	20	8,556	8,491	65	1
35-39.....	9,105	7,248	6,971	94	183	1,857	1,823	26	8	35-39.....	22,940	16,345	15,940	371	34	6,595	6,552	41	2
40-44.....	7,837	6,371	6,146	74	151	1,466	1,447	18	1	40-44.....	22,383	17,215	16,917	263	35	5,168	5,139	28	1
45-49.....	6,926	5,684	5,500	70	114	1,242	1,233	6	3	45-49.....	19,742	15,973	15,772	179	22	3,769	3,748	20	1
50-54.....	5,389	4,538	4,414	64	60	851	847	3	1	50-54.....	14,831	12,606	12,455	142	9	2,225	2,211	14	1
55-59.....	3,796	3,273	3,187	41	45	623	616	7	1	55-59.....	10,223	8,836	8,741	90	5	1,387	1,379	7	1
60-64.....	2,495	2,173	2,119	40	14	322	319	3	1	60-64.....	6,766	5,938	5,874	61	3	828	825	2	1
Percentage in each age group																			
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	4.4	3.5	3.5	2.1	2.4	7.3	7.3	4.8	14.9	15-19.....	5.3	3.7	3.7	2.3	0.7	8.7	8.7	2.9	0.5
20-24.....	16.2	13.9	13.9	9.6	16.0	23.8	23.8	11.2	32.8	20-24.....	19.1	14.8	14.9	10.2	1.4	28.4	28.4	10.6	38.4
25-29.....	17.6	17.2	17.3	13.6	15.6	19.0	19.0	16.8	23.9	25-29.....	16.2	14.6	14.6	13.9	8.5	19.8	19.8	21.6	15.4
30-34.....	14.8	15.1	15.0	16.3	17.6	14.0	14.0	16.8	9.0	30-34.....	12.8	12.8	12.8	15.7	14.1	12.9	12.9	23.8	8.8
35-39.....	12.0	12.4	12.4	14.3	15.6	10.7	10.6	20.5	11.9	35-39.....	11.0	11.5	11.4	19.4	23.9	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.4
40-44.....	10.4	11.0	10.9	11.3	12.9	8.4	8.4	14.4	1.5	40-44.....	10.8	12.1	12.1	13.8	24.7	7.8	7.8	10.3	7.7
45-49.....	9.2	9.8	9.8	10.7	9.7	7.1	7.2	4.8	4.5	45-49.....	9.5	11.2	11.2	9.4	15.5	5.7	5.7	7.3	7.7
50-54.....	7.1	7.8	7.8	9.8	5.1	4.9	4.9	2.4	1.5	50-54.....	7.1	8.9	8.9	7.4	6.3	3.4	3.4	5.1	0.5
55-59.....	5.0	5.6	5.6	6.2	3.9	3.0	3.0	5.6	5.6	55-59.....	4.9	6.2	6.2	4.7	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.6	7.7
60-64.....	3.3	3.7	3.8	6.1	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	60-64.....	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	7.7

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

Delaware										District of Columbia									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	24,570	17,843	16,264	1,571	8	6,727	6,558	169	-----	Total..	144,353	101,270	76,567	24,447	256	43,083	36,964	6,115	-----
15-19.....	1,172	638	606	31	1	534	530	4	-----	15-19.....	6,733	4,392	3,806	582	4	2,341	2,248	93	-----
20-24.....	4,142	2,457	2,285	170	2	1,685	1,666	19	-----	20-24.....	28,210	17,423	13,148	4,260	15	10,787	9,780	1,006	-----
25-29.....	4,143	2,757	2,484	272	1	1,386	1,352	34	-----	25-29.....	28,542	19,123	13,599	5,466	58	9,419	8,070	1,349	-----
30-34.....	3,450	2,563	2,295	267	1	887	848	39	-----	30-34.....	23,987	16,953	12,383	4,519	51	7,034	5,823	1,210	-----
35-39.....	3,091	2,351	2,087	261	3	740	708	32	-----	35-39.....	17,960	13,153	9,579	3,517	87	4,827	3,784	1,043	-----
40-44.....	2,697	2,144	1,931	213	-----	553	535	18	-----	40-44.....	12,950	9,711	7,539	2,138	34	3,239	2,619	618	-----
45-49.....	2,240	1,829	1,697	132	-----	411	402	9	-----	45-49.....	10,341	7,974	6,348	1,609	17	2,367	2,000	367	-----
50-54.....	1,625	1,361	1,258	103	-----	264	258	6	-----	50-54.....	7,247	5,767	4,635	1,111	11	1,490	1,266	224	-----
55-59.....	1,194	1,028	959	69	-----	166	163	3	-----	55-59.....	5,122	4,171	3,363	804	4	951	818	133	-----
60-64.....	816	715	662	53	-----	101	96	5	-----	60-64.....	3,241	2,613	2,167	441	5	628	556	72	-----
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----
15-19.....	4.8	3.6	3.7	2.0	12.5	7.9	8.1	2.4	-----	15-19.....	4.7	4.3	5.0	2.4	1.6	5.4	6.1	1.5	-----
20-24.....	16.8	13.8	14.1	10.8	25.0	25.1	25.4	11.2	-----	20-24.....	19.5	17.2	17.2	17.4	5.8	25.0	26.5	16.4	25.0
25-29.....	16.9	15.4	15.3	17.3	12.5	20.6	20.6	20.1	-----	25-29.....	19.8	18.9	17.8	22.4	22.6	21.9	21.8	22.1	-----
30-34.....	14.0	14.4	14.1	17.0	12.5	13.2	12.9	23.1	-----	30-34.....	16.6	16.7	16.2	18.5	19.9	16.3	15.8	19.8	25.0
35-39.....	12.6	13.2	12.8	16.6	37.5	11.0	10.8	18.9	-----	35-39.....	12.5	13.0	12.5	14.4	22.3	11.2	10.2	17.0	-----
40-44.....	11.0	12.0	11.9	13.6	-----	8.2	8.2	10.6	-----	40-44.....	9.0	9.6	9.8	8.7	13.3	7.5	7.1	10.1	50.0
45-49.....	9.1	10.2	10.4	8.4	-----	6.1	6.1	5.3	-----	45-49.....	7.2	7.9	8.3	6.6	6.6	5.5	5.4	6.0	-----
50-54.....	6.6	7.6	7.7	6.5	-----	3.9	3.9	3.6	-----	50-54.....	5.0	5.7	6.0	4.5	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	-----
55-59.....	4.9	5.8	5.9	4.4	-----	2.5	2.5	1.8	-----	55-59.....	3.5	4.1	4.4	3.3	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	-----
60-64.....	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.4	-----	1.5	1.5	3.0	-----	60-64.....	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	-----

Florida										Georgia									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	134,463	99,188	75,696	23,423	69	35,275	31,510	3,753	12	Total..	167,436	116,963	86,874	30,076	13	50,473	44,363	6,108	2
15-19.....	6,568	4,028	3,289	736	3	2,540	2,363	176	1	15-19.....	10,127	6,006	4,480	1,526	-----	4,121	3,787	334	-----
20-24.....	22,855	14,880	11,696	3,180	4	7,975	7,342	632	-----	20-24.....	31,952	19,882	14,390	5,490	2	12,070	10,914	1,156	-----
25-29.....	24,832	17,541	13,049	4,477	15	7,291	6,424	865	-----	25-29.....	35,632	23,776	17,063	6,709	4	11,856	10,320	1,536	-----
30-34.....	23,439	17,339	12,850	4,480	9	6,100	5,307	790	3	30-34.....	27,795	19,670	14,753	4,916	1	8,125	7,089	1,035	-----
35-39.....	17,919	13,774	9,971	3,791	12	4,145	3,555	589	1	35-39.....	21,001	15,254	11,282	3,970	2	5,747	4,811	936	-----
40-44.....	13,183	10,337	7,930	2,402	5	2,846	2,528	316	2	40-44.....	14,596	10,998	8,309	2,689	-----	3,688	3,098	500	-----
45-49.....	10,494	8,377	6,604	1,763	10	2,117	1,922	195	-----	45-49.....	10,862	8,504	6,682	1,820	2	2,358	2,080	278	-----
50-54.....	6,990	5,832	4,562	1,263	7	1,128	1,035	92	1	50-54.....	7,568	6,161	4,700	1,450	1	1,407	1,225	182	-----
55-59.....	5,058	4,301	3,464	834	3	757	663	63	1	55-59.....	5,026	4,217	3,235	982	-----	809	712	96	-----
60-64.....	3,155	2,779	2,281	497	1	376	341	35	-----	60-64.....	2,877	2,495	1,980	514	1	382	327	55	-----
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----
15-19.....	4.9	4.1	4.3	3.1	4.4	7.2	7.5	4.7	8.3	15-19.....	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	-----	8.2	8.5	5.5	-----
20-24.....	17.0	15.0	15.5	13.6	5.8	22.6	23.3	16.8	8.3	20-24.....	19.1	17.0	16.6	18.3	15.4	23.9	24.6	18.9	-----
25-29.....	18.5	17.7	17.2	19.1	21.7	20.7	20.4	23.0	16.7	25-29.....	21.3	20.3	19.6	22.3	30.7	23.5	23.3	25.1	-----
30-34.....	17.4	17.5	17.0	19.1	13.0	17.3	16.8	21.1	25.0	30-34.....	16.6	16.8	17.0	16.3	7.7	16.1	16.0	16.9	50.0
35-39.....	13.3	13.9	13.2	16.2	17.4	11.7	11.3	15.7	8.3	35-39.....	12.5	13.1	13.0	13.1	15.4	11.4	10.8	15.3	-----
40-44.....	9.8	10.4	10.5	10.3	7.2	8.1	8.0	8.4	16.7	40-44.....	8.7	9.4	9.6	8.9	-----	7.1	7.0	8.2	-----
45-49.....	7.8	8.4	8.7	7.5	14.5	6.0	6.1	5.2	-----	45-49.....	6.5	7.3	7.7	6.1	15.4	4.7	4.7	4.6	-----
50-54.....	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.4	10.1	3.2	3.3	2.5	8.3	50-54.....	4.5	5.3	5.4	4.9	7.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	-----
55-59.....	3.8	4.3	4.6	3.6	4.4	2.1	2.2	1.7	8.4	55-59.....	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.3	-----	1.6	1.6	1.6	50.0
60-64.....	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	-----	60-64.....	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	7.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	-----

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

Idaho										Illinois									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	24,283	20,067	19,996	31	38	4,216	4,210	4	2	Total..	699,143	500,959	481,934	17,110	1,915	198,184	193,117	4,985	82
15-19.....	912	588	588	—	—	324	323	—	1	15-19.....	28,358	15,039	14,833	181	25	13,319	13,256	61	2
20-24.....	4,291	3,010	3,005	1	4	1,281	1,280	1	—	20-24.....	122,755	69,024	67,366	1,553	105	53,731	53,144	573	14
25-29.....	4,362	3,532	3,522	2	8	830	830	—	—	25-29.....	121,192	78,064	75,098	2,610	356	43,128	42,053	1,053	22
30-34.....	3,545	3,037	3,028	4	5	508	506	2	—	30-34.....	102,541	74,635	70,963	3,154	518	27,906	26,747	1,144	13
35-39.....	2,759	2,300	2,352	4	4	399	397	1	1	35-39.....	84,767	64,937	61,267	3,185	485	19,830	18,867	953	10
40-44.....	2,378	2,083	2,072	4	7	295	295	—	—	40-44.....	75,107	59,351	56,587	2,547	217	15,756	15,170	576	10
45-49.....	2,186	1,931	1,923	3	5	255	255	—	—	45-49.....	64,313	52,813	50,949	1,746	118	11,500	11,156	339	5
50-54.....	1,764	1,609	1,603	4	2	155	155	—	—	50-54.....	48,103	41,127	39,985	1,088	54	6,976	6,804	170	2
55-59.....	1,295	1,181	1,174	5	2	114	114	—	—	55-59.....	32,279	28,313	27,597	688	28	3,966	3,877	88	1
60-64.....	791	736	731	4	1	55	55	—	—	60-64.....	19,728	17,656	17,289	358	9	2,072	2,043	28	1
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	3.7	2.9	2.9	—	—	7.7	7.7	—	50.0	15-19.....	4.1	3.0	3.1	1.0	1.3	6.7	6.9	1.2	2.4
20-24.....	17.7	15.0	15.0	3.2	10.5	30.4	30.4	—	—	20-24.....	17.6	13.8	14.0	9.1	5.5	27.1	27.5	11.5	17.1
25-29.....	18.0	17.6	17.6	6.5	21.0	19.7	19.7	25.0	—	25-29.....	17.3	15.6	15.6	15.3	18.6	21.8	21.8	21.1	26.8
30-34.....	14.6	15.1	15.1	12.9	13.2	12.0	12.0	—	—	30-34.....	14.7	14.9	14.7	18.4	27.0	14.1	13.8	22.9	18.3
35-39.....	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.9	10.5	9.5	9.4	50.0	—	35-39.....	12.1	13.0	12.7	18.6	25.3	10.0	9.8	19.1	12.2
40-44.....	9.8	10.4	10.4	12.9	18.4	7.0	7.0	25.0	50.0	40-44.....	10.7	11.8	11.7	14.9	11.3	8.0	7.9	11.6	12.2
45-49.....	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.7	13.2	6.0	6.1	—	—	45-49.....	9.2	10.5	10.6	10.2	6.2	5.8	5.8	6.8	6.1
50-54.....	7.3	8.0	8.0	12.9	5.3	3.7	3.7	—	—	50-54.....	6.9	8.2	8.3	6.4	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.5
55-59.....	5.3	5.9	5.9	16.1	5.3	2.7	2.7	—	—	55-59.....	4.6	5.7	5.7	4.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.2
60-64.....	3.2	3.7	3.7	12.9	2.6	1.3	1.3	—	—	60-64.....	2.8	3.6	3.6	2.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.2

Indiana										Iowa									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	375,032	286,335	273,419	11,559	1,357	88,717	87,148	1,556	13	Total..	155,740	114,311	112,703	1,415	193	41,429	41,165	250	14
15-19.....	13,253	8,015	7,861	148	6	5,238	5,179	58	1	15-19.....	6,919	4,098	4,072	23	3	2,821	2,817	2	2
20-24.....	65,960	42,603	41,383	1,131	89	23,357	23,105	252	—	20-24.....	27,218	16,124	15,958	140	26	11,094	11,063	26	5
25-29.....	65,610	47,252	46,392	1,678	182	18,358	18,054	300	4	25-29.....	27,446	19,125	18,884	216	25	8,321	8,275	42	4
30-34.....	56,701	43,976	41,757	1,828	391	12,725	12,409	310	6	30-34.....	22,624	17,033	16,803	207	23	5,591	5,551	38	2
35-39.....	52,505	41,954	39,376	2,203	375	10,551	10,303	247	1	35-39.....	18,482	14,323	14,080	202	41	4,159	4,110	49	—
40-44.....	38,192	31,455	29,637	1,653	165	6,737	6,591	146	—	40-44.....	15,923	12,595	12,405	161	29	3,328	3,294	33	1
45-49.....	31,909	26,813	25,500	1,223	90	5,096	4,997	98	1	45-49.....	13,892	11,270	11,112	133	25	2,622	2,596	26	—
50-54.....	23,716	20,342	19,466	839	37	3,374	3,273	101	—	50-54.....	10,691	8,915	8,740	159	16	1,776	1,760	16	—
55-59.....	16,764	14,596	14,008	570	18	2,168	2,138	30	—	55-59.....	7,576	6,461	6,354	104	3	1,115	1,102	13	—
60-64.....	10,442	9,329	9,039	286	4	1,113	1,099	14	—	60-64.....	4,969	4,367	4,295	70	2	602	597	5	—
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	3.5	2.8	2.9	1.3	0.5	5.9	5.9	3.7	7.7	15-19.....	4.4	3.6	3.6	1.6	1.6	6.8	6.8	0.8	14.3
20-24.....	17.6	14.9	15.1	9.8	6.6	26.3	26.5	16.2	—	20-24.....	17.5	14.1	14.2	9.9	13.5	26.8	26.9	10.4	35.7
25-29.....	17.5	16.5	16.6	14.5	13.4	20.7	20.7	19.3	30.8	25-29.....	17.6	16.7	16.8	15.3	12.9	20.1	20.1	16.8	28.6
30-34.....	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.8	28.8	14.3	14.2	19.9	46.1	30-34.....	14.5	14.9	14.9	14.6	11.9	13.5	13.5	15.2	14.3
35-39.....	14.0	14.6	14.4	19.0	27.6	11.9	11.8	15.9	7.7	35-39.....	11.9	12.5	12.5	14.3	21.2	10.0	10.0	19.6	—
40-44.....	10.2	11.0	10.9	14.3	12.2	7.6	7.6	9.4	—	40-44.....	10.2	11.0	11.0	11.4	15.0	8.0	8.0	13.2	7.1
45-49.....	8.5	9.4	9.3	10.6	6.6	5.8	5.7	6.3	7.7	45-49.....	8.9	9.9	9.8	9.4	13.0	6.3	6.3	10.4	—
50-54.....	6.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	2.7	3.8	3.8	6.5	—	50-54.....	6.9	7.8	7.8	11.2	8.3	4.3	4.3	6.4	—
55-59.....	4.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	1.3	2.4	2.5	1.9	—	55-59.....	4.9	5.7	5.6	7.4	1.6	2.7	2.7	8.2	—
60-64.....	2.8	3.3	3.3	2.5	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	—	60-64.....	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.9	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	—

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

Kansas										Kentucky									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other				
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	93,045	72,322	67,196	4,408	718	20,723	20,261	450	12	Total..	144,437	111,359	99,778	11,519	62	33,078	31,260	1,816	2
15-19.....	4,099	2,653	2,566	71	16	1,446	1,434	12	2	15-19.....	5,815	3,575	3,329	245	1	2,240	2,185	55	2
20-24.....	15,287	10,254	9,814	365	75	5,033	4,994	37	2	20-24.....	23,412	15,781	14,590	1,185	6	7,631	7,462	167	2
25-29.....	16,033	11,954	11,289	554	111	4,079	4,013	61	5	25-29.....	26,328	19,639	17,820	1,814	5	6,689	6,395	294	2
30-34.....	14,233	11,227	10,482	636	109	3,066	2,934	60	3	30-34.....	23,401	18,273	16,488	1,777	8	5,128	4,794	334	2
35-39.....	11,869	9,677	8,802	742	133	2,192	2,099	92	1	35-39.....	19,640	15,853	13,971	1,877	5	3,787	3,487	300	2
40-44.....	9,878	8,108	7,314	692	102	1,770	1,694	76	1	40-44.....	15,244	12,468	10,928	1,522	8	2,786	2,524	262	2
45-49.....	8,262	6,843	6,214	520	109	1,419	1,378	41	1	45-49.....	12,198	10,156	8,906	1,241	9	2,042	1,858	184	2
50-54.....	6,236	5,349	4,912	396	41	887	857	29	1	50-54.....	8,557	7,202	6,320	871	11	1,355	1,251	104	2
55-59.....	4,287	3,716	3,426	271	19	571	548	23	1	55-59.....	6,080	5,178	4,534	636	8	902	840	62	2
60-64.....	2,861	2,541	2,377	161	3	320	310	10	1	60-64.....	3,762	3,244	2,892	351	1	518	464	54	2
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	4.4	3.7	3.8	1.6	2.2	7.0	7.1	2.7	16.7	15-19.....	4.0	3.2	3.3	2.1	1.6	6.8	7.0	3.0	100.0
20-24.....	16.4	14.2	14.6	8.3	10.4	24.3	24.6	8.2	41.7	20-24.....	16.2	14.2	14.6	10.3	9.7	22.1	23.9	9.2	100.0
25-29.....	17.2	16.5	16.8	12.6	15.5	19.7	19.8	13.6	25.0	25-29.....	18.2	17.6	17.9	15.8	8.1	20.2	20.4	16.2	100.0
30-34.....	15.3	15.5	15.6	14.4	15.2	14.5	14.5	15.3	25.0	30-34.....	16.2	16.4	16.5	15.4	12.9	15.5	15.3	18.4	100.0
35-39.....	12.8	13.4	13.1	16.8	18.5	10.6	10.4	20.4	8.3	35-39.....	13.6	14.2	14.0	16.3	8.1	11.4	11.2	16.5	100.0
40-44.....	10.6	11.2	10.9	15.7	14.2	8.5	8.4	16.9	8.3	40-44.....	10.6	11.2	11.0	13.2	12.9	8.4	8.1	14.4	100.0
45-49.....	8.9	9.5	9.3	11.8	13.2	6.8	6.8	9.1	8.3	45-49.....	8.5	9.1	8.9	10.8	14.5	6.2	5.9	10.2	100.0
50-54.....	6.7	7.4	7.3	9.0	5.7	4.3	4.2	6.5	8.3	50-54.....	5.9	6.5	6.3	7.6	17.7	4.1	4.0	5.7	100.0
55-59.....	4.6	5.1	5.1	6.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	5.1	2.7	55-59.....	4.2	4.7	4.6	5.5	12.9	2.7	2.7	3.4	100.0
60-64.....	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.4	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2	60-64.....	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	3.0	100.0

Louisiana										Maine									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other				
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	118,695	93,902	67,494	26,318	90	24,793	21,211	3,579	3	Total..	94,547	66,267	66,161	67	30	28,280	28,251	18	11
15-19.....	5,246	3,298	2,411	883	4	1,948	1,779	169	2	15-19.....	4,205	2,262	2,262	7	5	1,943	1,943	3	1
20-24.....	19,054	13,154	9,774	3,372	8	5,900	5,347	551	2	20-24.....	14,557	8,846	8,634	7	5	5,711	5,707	3	1
25-29.....	22,708	17,281	12,401	4,880	11	5,427	4,667	760	1	25-29.....	15,089	10,146	10,130	11	5	4,913	4,910	1	2
30-34.....	20,743	16,727	11,764	4,945	18	4,016	3,321	694	1	30-34.....	13,353	9,242	9,230	8	4	4,111	4,106	3	2
35-39.....	16,703	13,866	9,678	4,175	13	2,837	2,219	618	1	35-39.....	11,904	8,399	8,381	10	8	3,505	3,501	3	1
40-44.....	12,253	10,477	7,463	3,008	6	1,776	1,431	345	1	40-44.....	10,220	7,393	7,379	8	6	2,827	2,823	1	3
45-49.....	9,194	7,850	5,638	2,199	13	1,344	1,130	214	1	45-49.....	8,782	6,610	6,597	10	3	2,172	2,170	2	1
50-54.....	6,161	5,363	3,876	1,479	8	798	661	137	1	50-54.....	7,207	5,659	5,646	7	6	1,548	1,545	2	1
55-59.....	4,294	3,804	2,846	952	6	490	435	55	1	55-59.....	5,518	4,530	4,525	5	5	988	985	2	1
60-64.....	2,339	2,082	1,643	436	3	257	221	36	1	60-64.....	3,742	3,180	3,177	1	2	562	561	1	1
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.4	7.9	8.4	4.7	60.7	15-19.....	4.5	3.4	3.4	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.9	9.1	9.1
20-24.....	16.1	14.0	14.5	12.8	8.9	23.8	25.2	15.4	60.7	20-24.....	15.4	13.4	13.3	10.5	12.8	20.2	20.2	16.7	9.1
25-29.....	19.1	18.4	18.4	18.5	12.2	21.9	22.0	21.2	60.7	25-29.....	15.9	15.3	15.3	16.4	12.8	17.4	17.4	16.6	18.2
30-34.....	17.5	17.8	17.4	18.8	20.0	16.2	15.7	19.4	33.3	30-34.....	14.1	13.9	14.0	11.9	10.3	14.5	14.5	16.6	18.2
35-39.....	14.1	14.8	14.3	15.9	14.4	11.4	10.5	17.3	33.3	35-39.....	12.6	12.7	12.7	14.9	20.5	12.4	12.4	16.6	9.1
40-44.....	10.3	11.2	11.1	11.4	6.7	7.2	6.7	9.7	33.3	40-44.....	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.9	15.4	10.0	10.0	16.6	27.2
45-49.....	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	14.5	5.4	5.3	6.0	33.3	45-49.....	9.3	10.0	10.0	14.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	11.1	9.1
50-54.....	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.6	8.9	3.2	3.1	3.8	33.3	50-54.....	7.6	8.5	8.5	10.5	15.4	5.5	5.4	11.1	9.1
55-59.....	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.6	6.7	2.0	2.1	1.5	33.3	55-59.....	5.8	6.8	6.8	7.5	11.1	3.5	3.5	11.1	9.1
60-64.....	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.6	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	33.3	60-64.....	4.0	4.8	4.8	1.5	5.1	2.0	2.0	5.6	9.1

Louisiana									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group									
Total..	118,695	93,902	67,494	25,318	90	24,793	21,211	3,579	3
15-19.....	5,246	3,298	2,411	883	4	1,948	1,779	169	2
20-24.....	19,054	13,154	9,774	3,372	8	5,900	5,347	551	2
25-29.....	22,708	17,281	12,401	4,880	11	5,427	4,667	760	1
30-34.....	20,743	16,727	11,794	4,945	18	4,016	3,321	694	1
35-39.....	16,703	13,866	9,678	4,175	13	2,837	2,219	618	1
40-44.....	12,253	10,477	7,463	3,008	6	1,776	1,431	345	1
45-49.....	9,194	7,850	5,638	2,199	13	1,344	1,130	214	1
50-54.....	6,161	5,363	3,876	1,479	8	798	661	137	1
55-59.....	4,294	3,804	2,846	952	6	490	435	55	1
60-64.....	2,339	2,082	1,643	436	3	257	221	36	1
Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.4	7.9	8.4	4.7	66.7
20-24.....	16.1	14.0	14.5	12.8	8.9	23.8	25.2	15.4	21.2
25-29.....	19.1	18.4	18.4	18.5	12.2	21.9	22.0	21.2	33.3
30-34.....	17.5	17.8	17.4	18.8	20.0	16.2	15.7	19.4	17.3
35-39.....	14.1	14.8	14.3	15.9	14.4	11.4	10.5	17.3	9.7
40-44.....	10.3	11.2	11.1	11.4	6.7	7.2	6.7	9.7	6.0
45-49.....	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	14.5	5.4	5.3	6.0	3.8
50-54.....	5.2	5.7	5.7	5.6	8.9	3.2	3.1	3.8	1.5
55-59.....	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.6	6.7	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.0
60-64.....	2.0	2.2	2.4	1.6	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

Maryland										Massachusetts									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	173,616	125,089	110,371	14,672	46	48,827	46,668	2,157	2	Total..	616,637	410,818	407,301	3,514	393	205,819	205,011	754	54
15-19.....	10,281	5,493	5,159	332	2	4,788	4,696	92	1	15-19.....	30,613	16,149	16,076	73	7	14,464	14,439	21	4
20-24.....	32,069	19,532	17,785	1,744	3	12,537	12,213	323	1	20-24.....	103,907	55,891	55,598	293	30	48,016	47,924	87	5
25-29.....	30,689	21,155	18,582	2,564	9	9,534	9,073	461	1	25-29.....	98,671	59,567	59,169	349	49	39,104	38,965	125	14
30-34.....	26,117	19,306	16,629	2,673	4	6,811	6,401	410	1	30-34.....	82,077	54,116	53,709	365	42	27,961	27,835	119	7
35-39.....	21,101	16,164	13,641	2,510	13	4,937	4,579	358	1	35-39.....	71,340	48,941	48,406	533	72	22,399	22,273	118	8
40-44.....	17,514	13,915	12,094	1,817	4	3,599	3,391	208	1	40-44.....	66,554	47,570	47,021	549	70	18,984	18,880	97	7
45-49.....	14,114	11,384	10,087	1,289	8	2,730	2,581	149	1	45-49.....	59,383	44,554	44,047	506	49	14,829	14,740	84	5
50-54.....	10,269	8,355	7,480	873	2	1,914	1,831	83	1	50-54.....	46,588	36,671	36,330	307	34	9,917	9,862	51	4
55-59.....	7,155	5,864	5,319	544	1	1,291	1,239	51	1	55-59.....	34,337	27,873	27,621	254	28	6,464	6,425	39	4
60-64.....	4,607	3,921	3,595	326	1	686	664	22	1	60-64.....	23,167	19,486	19,324	142	12	3,681	3,668	13	1
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	5.9	4.4	4.7	2.3	4.3	9.8	10.1	4.3	-----	15-19.....	5.0	3.9	4.0	2.1	1.8	7.0	7.0	2.8	7.4
20-24.....	18.4	15.6	16.1	11.9	6.5	25.7	26.2	15.0	50.0	20-24.....	16.8	13.6	13.7	8.4	7.6	23.3	23.4	11.5	9.3
25-29.....	17.7	16.9	16.8	17.5	19.6	19.5	19.4	21.4	-----	25-29.....	16.0	14.5	14.5	11.2	12.5	19.0	19.0	16.6	25.9
30-34.....	15.0	15.5	15.1	18.2	8.7	14.0	13.7	19.0	-----	30-34.....	13.3	13.2	13.2	11.7	10.7	13.6	13.6	15.8	13.0
35-39.....	12.1	12.9	12.4	17.1	28.3	10.1	9.8	16.6	-----	35-39.....	11.6	11.9	11.9	14.8	18.3	10.9	10.9	15.6	14.8
40-44.....	10.1	11.1	11.0	12.4	8.7	7.4	7.3	9.6	-----	40-44.....	10.8	11.6	11.5	15.3	17.8	9.2	9.2	12.9	13.0
45-49.....	8.1	9.1	9.1	8.8	17.4	5.6	5.5	6.9	-----	45-49.....	9.6	10.9	10.8	14.7	12.5	7.2	7.2	11.1	9.2
50-54.....	5.9	6.7	6.8	5.9	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	-----	50-54.....	7.5	8.9	8.9	9.8	8.7	4.8	4.8	6.8	7.4
55-59.....	4.1	4.7	4.8	3.7	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	50.0	55-59.....	5.6	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.1	3.2	3.1	5.2	5.2
60-64.....	2.7	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	-----	60-64.....	3.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7

Michigan										Minnesota									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	649,053	512,240	494,067	17,048	1,125	136,813	134,941	1,796	76	Total..	159,459	113,161	112,525	440	196	46,298	46,153	130	15
15-19.....	24,541	14,567	14,406	146	15	9,974	9,945	28	1	15-19.....	4,848	2,704	2,691	9	4	2,144	2,143	1	-----
20-24.....	117,002	76,736	75,057	1,589	90	40,266	39,982	269	15	20-24.....	28,026	15,383	15,321	37	25	12,643	12,623	19	1
25-29.....	107,200	79,687	76,940	2,583	164	27,513	27,104	391	18	25-29.....	27,780	17,939	17,835	63	41	9,841	9,817	20	4
30-34.....	98,005	78,589	75,217	3,120	252	19,416	19,001	398	17	30-34.....	23,033	16,473	16,370	60	43	6,560	6,537	18	5
35-39.....	83,817	69,884	66,072	3,552	260	13,933	13,607	317	9	35-39.....	19,252	14,307	14,224	52	31	4,945	4,927	16	2
40-44.....	74,885	64,114	61,282	2,670	162	10,771	10,548	214	9	40-44.....	17,101	13,396	13,309	66	21	3,705	3,683	21	1
45-49.....	61,726	54,655	52,857	1,705	93	7,071	6,975	95	1	45-49.....	15,239	12,306	12,229	61	16	2,933	2,915	16	2
50-54.....	41,602	37,484	36,478	959	47	4,118	4,064	49	5	50-54.....	11,646	9,753	9,706	41	6	1,893	1,885	8	-----
55-59.....	25,906	23,420	22,890	506	24	2,486	2,457	28	1	55-59.....	7,777	6,670	6,634	30	6	1,107	1,099	8	-----
60-64.....	14,369	13,104	12,868	218	18	1,265	1,258	7	-----	60-64.....	4,757	4,230	4,206	21	3	527	524	3	-----
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	3.8	2.8	2.9	0.8	1.3	7.3	7.4	1.6	1.3	15-19.....	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	4.6	4.6	0.8	-----
20-24.....	18.0	15.0	15.2	9.3	8.0	29.4	29.6	15.0	19.7	20-24.....	17.6	13.6	13.6	8.4	12.8	27.3	27.3	14.6	6.7
25-29.....	16.5	15.6	15.6	15.2	14.6	20.1	20.1	21.8	23.7	25-29.....	17.4	15.9	15.9	14.3	20.9	21.3	21.3	15.4	26.7
30-34.....	15.1	15.3	15.2	18.3	22.4	14.2	14.1	22.1	22.4	30-34.....	14.4	14.6	14.6	13.6	21.9	14.2	14.2	13.8	33.3
35-39.....	12.9	13.6	13.4	20.8	23.1	10.2	10.1	17.6	11.9	35-39.....	12.1	12.6	12.6	11.8	15.8	10.7	10.7	12.3	13.3
40-44.....	11.6	12.5	12.4	15.7	14.4	7.9	7.8	11.9	11.8	40-44.....	10.7	11.8	11.8	15.0	10.7	8.0	8.0	16.1	6.7
45-49.....	9.5	10.7	10.7	10.0	8.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	1.3	45-49.....	9.5	10.9	10.9	13.9	8.2	6.3	6.3	12.3	13.3
50-54.....	6.4	7.3	7.4	5.6	4.2	3.0	3.0	2.7	6.6	50-54.....	7.3	8.6	8.6	9.3	3.1	4.1	4.1	6.2	-----
55-59.....	4.0	4.6	4.6	3.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	55-59.....	4.9	5.9	5.9	6.8	3.1	2.4	2.4	6.2	-----
60-64.....	2.2	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	-----	60-64.....	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.3	-----

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

Mississippi										Missouri									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	54,492	40,327	24,265	16,040	22	14,165	12,527	1,633	5	Total..	276,588	195,311	184,000	11,059	252	81,277	78,953	2,296	28
15-19.....	2,646	1,476	920	555	1	1,170	1,098	72	-----	15-19.....	11,380	6,071	5,907	161	3	5,309	5,278	29	2
20-24.....	9,728	5,958	3,603	2,352	3	3,770	3,514	256	-----	20-24.....	45,143	25,868	24,874	975	19	19,275	19,060	208	7
25-29.....	11,545	8,285	4,835	3,445	5	3,260	2,879	381	-----	25-29.....	49,897	32,307	30,597	1,664	46	17,590	17,118	468	4
30-34.....	9,728	7,554	4,407	3,141	6	2,174	1,847	324	3	30-34.....	44,731	31,480	29,821	1,913	46	13,251	12,740	507	4
35-39.....	7,074	5,642	3,261	2,378	3	1,432	1,167	263	2	35-39.....	35,184	26,424	24,520	1,863	41	8,740	8,272	465	3
40-44.....	4,768	3,865	2,297	1,567	1	903	768	135	-----	40-44.....	28,595	22,205	20,652	1,512	41	6,390	6,091	296	3
45-49.....	3,503	2,849	1,839	1,008	2	654	554	100	-----	45-49.....	23,592	18,907	17,649	1,234	24	4,685	4,506	176	3
50-54.....	2,512	2,118	1,376	741	1	394	345	49	-----	50-54.....	17,744	14,583	13,735	832	16	3,161	3,074	86	1
55-59.....	1,926	1,644	1,054	590	-----	282	247	35	-----	55-59.....	12,408	10,525	9,907	606	12	1,883	1,841	41	1
60-64.....	1,062	936	673	263	-----	126	108	18	-----	60-64.....	7,934	6,941	6,638	299	4	993	973	20	-----
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	4.9	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.6	8.3	8.8	4.4	-----	15-19.....	4.1	3.1	3.2	1.5	1.2	6.5	6.7	1.3	7.1
20-24.....	17.9	14.8	14.8	14.7	13.6	26.6	28.0	15.7	-----	20-24.....	16.3	13.2	13.5	8.8	7.5	23.7	24.2	9.0	25.0
25-29.....	21.2	20.5	19.9	21.5	22.7	23.0	23.0	23.3	-----	25-29.....	18.1	16.5	16.6	15.0	18.3	21.6	21.7	20.4	14.3
30-34.....	17.9	18.7	18.2	19.6	27.3	15.3	14.7	19.8	60.0	30-34.....	16.2	16.1	16.1	17.3	18.2	16.3	16.1	22.1	14.3
35-39.....	13.0	14.0	13.4	14.8	13.6	10.1	9.3	16.1	40.0	35-39.....	12.7	13.5	13.3	16.8	16.3	10.8	10.5	20.2	10.7
40-44.....	8.7	9.6	9.5	9.8	4.6	6.4	6.1	8.3	-----	40-44.....	10.3	11.4	11.2	13.7	16.3	7.9	7.7	12.9	10.7
45-49.....	6.4	7.1	7.6	6.3	9.1	4.6	4.4	6.1	-----	45-49.....	8.5	9.7	9.6	11.2	9.5	5.8	5.7	7.7	10.7
50-54.....	4.6	5.2	5.7	4.6	4.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	-----	50-54.....	6.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	6.3	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6
55-59.....	3.5	4.1	4.3	3.7	-----	2.0	2.0	2.2	-----	55-59.....	4.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.8	2.3	2.3	1.8	3.6
60-64.....	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.6	-----	0.9	0.9	1.1	-----	60-64.....	2.9	3.6	3.6	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.9	-----

Montana										Nebraska									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	30,977	25,318	25,088	68	162	5,659	5,642	7	10	Total..	62,083	45,850	44,656	1,057	137	16,233	15,933	296	4
15-19.....	1,189	755	752	1	2	434	431	-----	3	15-19.....	3,471	2,108	2,073	29	6	1,363	1,359	3	1
20-24.....	4,953	3,333	3,300	6	27	1,620	1,618	1	1	20-24.....	11,269	7,096	6,974	110	12	4,173	4,150	23	-----
25-29.....	5,334	4,220	4,178	6	36	1,114	1,111	1	2	25-29.....	11,214	7,915	7,747	157	11	3,299	3,245	53	1
30-34.....	4,899	3,882	3,846	11	25	717	716	-----	1	30-34.....	8,935	6,801	6,623	156	22	2,134	2,077	57	-----
35-39.....	3,881	3,052	3,027	2	23	529	525	1	3	35-39.....	7,246	5,601	5,380	187	34	1,645	1,594	51	-----
40-44.....	2,893	2,473	2,450	9	14	420	419	1	-----	40-44.....	6,209	4,898	4,745	137	16	1,311	1,257	54	-----
45-49.....	3,001	2,638	2,619	5	14	363	362	1	-----	45-49.....	5,237	4,216	4,102	93	21	1,021	998	22	1
50-54.....	2,622	2,376	2,353	14	9	246	245	1	-----	50-54.....	4,055	3,370	3,280	81	9	685	663	21	1
55-59.....	1,743	1,596	1,577	11	8	147	146	1	-----	55-59.....	2,750	2,349	2,279	68	2	401	393	8	-----
60-64.....	1,062	993	986	3	4	69	69	-----	60-64.....	1,697	1,496	1,453	39	4	201	197	4	-----	
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	3.8	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.2	7.7	7.6	-----	30.0	15-19.....	5.6	4.6	4.6	2.7	4.4	8.4	8.5	1.0	25.0
20-24.....	16.0	13.2	13.2	8.8	16.7	28.6	28.7	14.3	10.0	20-24.....	18.2	15.5	15.6	10.4	8.8	25.7	26.0	7.8	-----
25-29.....	17.2	16.7	16.6	8.8	22.2	19.7	19.7	14.3	20.0	25-29.....	18.1	17.3	17.4	14.8	8.0	20.3	20.4	17.9	25.0
30-34.....	14.9	15.3	15.3	16.2	15.4	12.7	12.7	-----	10.0	30-34.....	14.4	14.8	14.8	14.8	16.1	13.2	13.0	19.3	-----
35-39.....	11.6	12.0	12.1	2.9	14.2	9.4	9.3	14.3	30.0	35-39.....	11.7	12.2	12.1	17.7	24.8	10.1	10.0	17.2	-----
40-44.....	9.3	9.8	9.8	13.2	8.6	7.4	7.4	14.2	-----	40-44.....	10.0	10.7	10.6	13.0	11.7	8.1	7.9	18.2	-----
45-49.....	9.7	10.4	10.4	7.4	8.6	6.4	6.4	14.3	-----	45-49.....	8.4	9.2	9.2	8.8	15.3	6.3	6.3	7.4	25.0
50-54.....	8.5	9.4	9.4	20.6	5.6	4.3	4.4	14.3	-----	50-54.....	6.5	7.3	7.3	7.7	6.6	4.2	4.2	7.1	25.0
55-59.....	5.6	6.3	6.3	16.2	5.0	2.6	2.6	14.3	-----	55-59.....	4.4	5.1	5.1	6.4	1.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	-----
60-64.....	3.4	3.9	3.9	4.4	2.5	1.2	1.2	-----	60-64.....	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	-----	

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

Nevada										New Hampshire									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other				
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	8,930	7,501	7,293	27	181	1,429	1,421	4	4	Total..	50,121	33,815	33,787	12	16	16,306	16,299	6	1
15-19.....	317	219	219	—	—	96	98	—	—	15-19.....	2,325	1,364	1,363	—	1	961	959	1	1
20-24.....	1,289	954	934	2	18	335	334	—	1	20-24.....	7,830	4,449	4,448	1	—	3,381	3,380	1	—
25-29.....	1,492	1,226	1,208	2	16	266	265	—	1	25-29.....	7,876	4,969	4,966	2	1	2,907	2,907	—	—
30-34.....	1,286	1,106	1,082	3	21	180	179	—	1	30-34.....	6,785	4,560	4,554	2	4	2,225	2,225	—	—
35-39.....	1,144	976	937	5	34	168	167	—	1	35-39.....	6,035	4,021	4,013	2	6	2,014	2,012	—	2
40-44.....	1,002	888	860	4	24	114	113	—	1	40-44.....	5,795	3,959	3,956	2	1	1,836	1,834	—	2
45-49.....	854	743	721	3	19	111	110	—	1	45-49.....	4,907	3,614	3,612	—	2	1,293	1,293	—	—
50-54.....	665	584	562	5	17	81	80	—	1	50-54.....	3,708	2,886	2,886	—	—	822	822	—	—
55-59.....	543	492	471	2	19	51	50	—	1	55-59.....	2,873	2,312	2,310	2	—	561	561	—	—
60-64.....	338	313	299	1	13	25	25	—	—	60-64.....	1,987	1,681	1,679	1	1	306	306	—	—
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	3.6	2.9	3.0	—	—	6.8	6.9	—	—	15-19.....	4.6	4.0	4.0	—	6.3	5.9	5.9	16.7	100.0
20-24.....	14.4	12.7	12.8	7.4	9.9	23.4	23.5	—	25.0	20-24.....	15.6	13.2	13.2	8.3	—	20.7	20.7	16.7	—
25-29.....	16.7	16.4	16.6	7.4	8.8	18.6	18.6	—	25.0	25-29.....	15.7	14.7	14.7	16.7	6.2	17.8	17.8	—	—
30-34.....	14.4	14.7	14.8	11.1	11.6	12.6	12.6	—	25.0	30-34.....	13.5	13.5	13.5	16.7	25.0	13.7	13.7	—	—
35-39.....	12.8	13.0	12.8	18.6	18.8	11.8	11.8	—	25.0	35-39.....	12.1	11.9	11.9	16.6	37.5	12.3	12.3	33.3	—
40-44.....	11.2	11.8	11.8	14.8	13.3	8.0	8.0	—	25.0	40-44.....	11.6	11.7	11.7	16.7	6.3	11.3	11.3	33.3	—
45-49.....	9.6	9.9	9.9	11.1	10.5	7.8	7.7	—	25.0	45-49.....	9.8	10.7	10.7	—	12.5	7.9	7.9	—	—
50-54.....	7.4	7.8	7.7	18.5	9.4	5.7	5.6	—	25.0	50-54.....	7.4	8.5	8.5	—	—	5.1	5.1	—	—
55-59.....	6.1	6.6	6.5	7.4	10.5	3.6	3.5	—	25.0	55-59.....	5.7	6.8	6.8	16.7	—	3.4	3.4	—	—
60-64.....	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.7	7.2	1.7	1.8	—	—	60-64.....	4.0	5.0	5.0	8.3	6.2	1.9	1.9	—	—

New Jersey										New Mexico									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other				
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	516,255	356,392	344,352	11,771	269	159,863	157,648	2,193	22	Total..	19,936	16,704	15,018	243	1,443	3,232	3,062	18	152
15-19.....	26,300	12,117	11,901	214	2	16,183	16,128	54	1	15-19.....	815	547	489	2	56	268	252	1	15
20-24.....	97,103	50,466	49,370	1,066	10	46,637	46,340	293	4	20-24.....	3,626	2,737	2,469	22	246	889	844	6	39
25-29.....	86,794	54,846	52,888	1,920	38	31,948	31,434	459	5	25-29.....	4,064	3,379	3,042	56	281	715	680	4	31
30-34.....	70,686	50,608	48,377	2,176	55	19,977	19,505	467	5	30-34.....	3,347	2,904	2,617	33	254	443	420	1	22
35-39.....	59,637	44,340	42,104	2,165	71	14,707	14,362	344	1	35-39.....	2,500	2,194	1,942	37	215	306	286	1	19
40-44.....	54,877	42,485	40,799	1,636	50	12,392	12,164	225	3	40-44.....	1,897	1,644	1,478	30	136	253	236	1	16
45-49.....	46,845	38,278	37,190	1,064	24	8,567	8,408	159	—	45-49.....	1,550	1,376	1,240	21	115	174	168	—	6
50-54.....	34,254	29,346	28,627	708	11	4,908	4,818	88	2	50-54.....	1,068	972	876	16	80	96	91	2	3
55-59.....	23,702	20,743	20,216	520	7	2,959	2,881	78	—	55-59.....	652	593	532	17	44	59	58	1	—
60-64.....	14,748	13,163	12,880	282	1	1,585	1,558	26	1	60-64.....	387	358	333	9	16	29	27	1	1
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	5.5	3.4	3.5	1.8	0.7	10.1	10.2	2.5	—	15-19.....	4.1	3.3	3.3	0.8	3.9	8.3	8.2	5.5	0.9
20-24.....	18.8	14.2	14.3	9.2	3.7	29.2	29.4	13.4	25.0	20-24.....	18.2	16.4	16.4	9.1	17.0	27.5	27.5	33.3	25.7
25-29.....	16.8	15.4	15.4	16.3	14.1	20.0	20.0	30.9	—	25-29.....	20.5	20.2	20.3	23.1	19.5	22.1	22.2	22.2	20.4
30-34.....	13.7	14.2	14.1	18.5	20.5	12.5	12.4	21.3	25.0	30-34.....	16.8	17.4	17.4	13.6	17.6	13.7	13.7	5.5	14.5
35-39.....	11.4	12.5	12.2	18.4	26.4	9.2	9.1	15.7	—	35-39.....	12.5	13.1	12.9	15.2	14.9	9.5	9.4	5.6	12.5
40-44.....	10.6	11.9	11.8	13.9	18.6	7.7	7.7	10.3	50.0	40-44.....	9.5	9.9	9.8	12.3	9.4	7.8	7.7	5.6	10.5
45-49.....	9.1	10.7	10.8	9.1	8.9	5.4	5.3	7.2	—	45-49.....	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.6	8.0	5.4	5.5	—	3.9
50-54.....	6.6	8.2	8.3	6.0	4.1	3.1	3.1	4.0	—	50-54.....	5.4	5.8	5.8	6.6	5.5	3.0	3.0	11.1	2.0
55-59.....	4.6	5.8	5.9	4.4	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.5	—	55-59.....	3.3	3.6	3.6	7.0	3.1	1.8	1.9	5.6	—
60-64.....	2.9	3.7	3.7	2.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	—	60-64.....	1.9	2.1	2.2	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	5.6	0.6

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

New York										North Carolina									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male			Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male			Female					
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro			Other	Total	White	Negro	Other				
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	1,756,475	1,217,004	1,183,509	30,224	3,271	539,471	529,461	9,497	513	Total..	230,077	150,609	121,141	29,494	34	79,408	64,927	14,477	4
15-19.....	67,410	34,433	34,007	403	23	32,977	32,830	130	17	15-19.....	15,271	8,380	7,212	1,166	2	6,891	6,086	804	1
20-24.....	298,703	158,358	155,202	2,948	208	140,345	139,056	1,202	87	20-24.....	46,871	27,136	22,045	5,086	5	19,735	16,975	2,759	1
25-29.....	296,717	183,620	177,984	5,103	533	113,097	110,892	2,105	100	25-29.....	48,507	30,151	23,973	6,172	6	18,356	15,206	3,149	1
30-34.....	251,980	177,764	171,306	5,739	719	74,216	72,181	1,943	92	30-34.....	37,996	25,203	20,093	5,101	9	12,793	10,273	2,519	1
35-39.....	218,883	161,513	155,323	5,440	750	57,370	55,603	1,677	90	35-39.....	28,741	19,854	15,606	4,243	5	8,887	6,793	2,094	1
40-44.....	194,707	149,339	144,884	3,985	469	45,368	44,289	1,024	55	40-44.....	19,858	14,336	11,379	2,955	2	5,622	4,211	1,311	1
45-49.....	164,691	130,536	127,390	2,865	281	34,155	33,406	712	37	45-49.....	13,750	10,226	8,365	1,861	2	3,524	2,746	778	1
50-54.....	123,458	102,246	100,279	1,815	152	21,212	20,824	374	14	50-54.....	9,224	7,265	5,871	1,392	2	1,959	1,426	533	1
55-59.....	85,472	72,218	70,866	1,259	93	13,254	13,007	230	17	55-59.....	6,286	5,111	4,152	958	1	1,175	853	322	1
60-64.....	54,454	46,977	46,268	666	43	7,477	7,373	100	4	60-64.....	3,573	3,007	2,445	560	2	566	358	208	1
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	3.8	2.8	2.9	1.3	0.7	6.1	6.2	1.4	3.3	15-19.....	6.7	5.6	6.0	4.0	5.9	8.7	9.4	5.6	25.0
20-24.....	17.0	13.0	13.1	9.7	6.4	26.0	26.3	12.6	17.0	20-24.....	20.4	18.0	18.2	17.2	14.7	24.8	26.1	19.0	25.0
25-29.....	16.9	15.1	15.0	16.9	16.3	21.0	20.9	22.2	19.5	25-29.....	21.1	20.0	19.8	20.9	17.6	23.1	23.4	21.8	25.0
30-34.....	14.3	14.6	14.5	19.0	22.0	13.8	13.6	20.5	17.9	30-34.....	16.4	16.7	16.6	17.3	26.5	16.1	15.8	17.4	25.0
35-39.....	12.5	13.3	13.1	18.0	22.9	10.6	10.5	17.7	17.6	35-39.....	12.5	13.2	12.9	14.4	14.7	11.2	10.5	14.5	17.6
40-44.....	11.1	12.3	12.2	13.2	14.3	8.4	8.4	10.8	10.7	40-44.....	8.6	9.5	9.4	10.0	5.9	7.0	6.5	9.0	17.6
45-49.....	9.4	10.7	10.8	9.5	8.6	6.3	6.3	7.5	7.2	45-49.....	6.0	6.8	6.9	6.3	4.4	4.2	5.4	5.4	17.6
50-54.....	7.0	8.4	8.5	6.0	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.7	50-54.....	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.9	2.5	2.2	3.7	17.6
55-59.....	4.9	5.9	6.0	4.2	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.3	55-59.....	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	17.6
60-64.....	3.1	3.9	3.9	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.8	60-64.....	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	5.9	0.7	0.6	1.4	17.6

North Dakota										Ohio									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male			Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male			Female					
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro			Other	Total	White	Negro	Other				
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	16,052	11,282	11,256	9	17	4,770	4,767	.....	3	Total..	859,333	658,002	633,514	24,577	511	200,731	197,737	2,974	20
15-19.....	630	371	371	.....	.....	259	259	.....	.....	15-19.....	27,124	17,301	17,001	299	1	9,823	9,773	49	1
20-24.....	3,129	1,708	1,707	1	.....	1,421	1,421	.....	.....	20-24.....	147,009	92,868	90,391	2,449	28	54,141	53,756	383	2
25-29.....	3,237	2,138	2,135	1	2	1,099	1,098	.....	1	25-29.....	144,932	102,155	98,497	3,609	49	42,777	42,121	654	2
30-34.....	2,501	1,861	1,852	.....	9	640	639	.....	1	30-34.....	127,058	97,523	93,335	4,080	108	29,535	28,872	655	8
35-39.....	1,957	1,500	1,497	1	2	457	456	.....	1	35-39.....	104,735	83,977	79,215	4,627	135	20,758	20,230	526	3
40-44.....	1,490	1,143	1,142	.....	1	347	347	.....	.....	40-44.....	96,462	80,150	76,314	3,748	88	16,312	15,981	328	3
45-49.....	1,258	991	987	3	1	267	267	.....	.....	45-49.....	82,667	70,431	67,809	2,575	47	12,236	12,043	191	2
50-54.....	923	745	744	1	.....	178	178	.....	.....	50-54.....	61,413	53,667	51,983	1,680	34	7,716	7,614	102	.....
55-59.....	593	523	520	2	1	70	70	.....	.....	55-59.....	42,103	37,195	36,184	994	17	4,908	4,844	64	.....
60-64.....	334	302	301	.....	1	32	32	.....	.....	60-64.....	25,830	23,305	22,785	516	4	2,825	2,503	22	.....
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	3.9	3.3	3.3	.....	.....	5.4	5.4	.....	.....	15-19.....	3.2	2.6	2.7	1.2	0.2	4.9	4.9	1.7	5.0
20-24.....	19.5	15.1	15.2	11.1	.....	29.8	29.8	.....	.....	20-24.....	17.1	14.1	14.3	10.0	5.5	27.0	27.2	12.9	10.0
25-29.....	20.2	19.0	19.0	11.1	11.7	23.0	23.0	.....	33.3	25-29.....	16.9	15.5	15.6	14.7	9.6	21.3	21.3	22.0	10.0
30-34.....	15.6	16.5	16.4	.....	52.9	13.4	13.4	.....	33.4	30-34.....	14.8	14.8	14.7	16.6	21.1	14.7	14.6	22.0	40.0
35-39.....	12.2	13.3	13.3	11.1	11.8	9.6	9.6	.....	33.3	35-39.....	12.2	12.8	12.5	18.8	26.4	10.3	10.2	17.7	10.0
40-44.....	9.3	10.1	10.1	.....	5.9	7.3	7.3	.....	.....	40-44.....	11.2	12.2	12.0	15.3	17.2	8.1	8.1	11.0	25.0
45-49.....	7.8	8.8	8.8	33.4	8.9	5.6	5.6	.....	.....	45-49.....	9.6	10.7	10.7	10.5	9.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	10.0
50-54.....	5.7	6.6	6.6	11.1	.....	3.7	3.7	.....	.....	50-54.....	7.1	8.2	8.2	6.8	6.7	3.8	3.9	3.4	.....
55-59.....	3.7	4.6	4.6	22.2	8.9	1.5	1.5	.....	.....	55-59.....	4.9	5.6	5.7	4.0	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	.....
60-64.....	2.1	2.7	2.7	.....	8.9	0.7	0.7	.....	.....	60-64.....	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.7	.....

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

Oklahoma										Oregon									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	136,457	111,847	106,758	4,336	753	24,610	24,002	456	152	Total..	68,401	52,339	51,988	63	288	16,062	16,010	21	6
15-19.....	4,501	3,074	2,945	101	28	1,427	1,408	11	8	15-19.....	1,911	1,229	1,224	1	4	682	675	1	6
20-24.....	20,523	14,831	14,151	573	107	5,692	5,592	66	34	20-24.....	10,479	6,625	6,594	4	27	3,854	3,843	1	10
25-29.....	25,950	20,470	19,496	847	127	5,480	5,355	96	29	25-29.....	11,715	8,534	8,478	8	48	3,181	3,173	1	7
30-34.....	24,981	20,694	19,739	810	145	4,287	4,167	94	26	30-34.....	10,071	7,693	7,644	10	39	2,378	2,368	4	6
35-39.....	20,081	17,145	16,260	753	132	2,936	2,821	87	28	35-39.....	8,743	6,970	6,924	13	33	1,773	1,768	3	2
40-44.....	15,067	13,080	12,518	478	84	1,987	1,926	50	11	40-44.....	7,375	5,915	5,878	6	31	1,460	1,455	5	3
45-49.....	11,070	9,670	9,241	365	64	1,400	1,368	22	10	45-49.....	6,671	5,519	5,475	7	37	1,152	1,151	1	1
50-54.....	7,307	6,490	6,250	203	37	817	792	22	3	50-54.....	5,522	4,712	4,667	5	40	810	807	3	3
55-59.....	4,464	4,054	3,901	135	18	410	403	5	2	55-59.....	3,797	3,283	3,258	6	19	514	513	1	1
60-64.....	2,513	2,339	2,257	71	11	174	170	3	1	60-64.....	2,117	1,859	1,846	3	10	258	257	1	1
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.3	3.7	5.8	5.9	2.4	5.3	15-19.....	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.4	4.3	4.2	4.7	19.4
20-24.....	15.0	13.3	13.2	13.2	14.2	23.1	23.3	14.5	22.4	20-24.....	15.3	12.7	12.7	6.4	9.4	24.0	24.0	4.8	32.2
25-29.....	19.0	18.3	18.3	19.6	16.9	22.3	22.3	21.0	19.1	25-29.....	17.1	16.3	16.3	12.7	16.7	19.8	19.8	4.7	27.6
30-34.....	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.7	19.2	17.4	17.4	20.6	17.1	30-34.....	14.7	14.7	14.7	15.9	13.5	14.8	14.8	19.0	19.4
35-39.....	14.7	15.3	15.2	17.4	17.5	11.9	11.7	19.1	18.4	35-39.....	12.8	13.3	13.3	20.6	11.4	11.0	11.1	14.3	6.4
40-44.....	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.0	11.2	8.1	8.0	11.0	7.2	40-44.....	10.8	11.3	11.3	9.5	10.8	9.1	9.1	23.8	1
45-49.....	8.1	8.6	8.7	8.4	8.5	5.7	5.7	4.8	6.6	45-49.....	9.7	10.5	10.5	11.1	12.8	7.2	7.2	4.8	1
50-54.....	5.4	5.8	5.9	4.7	4.9	3.3	3.3	4.8	2.0	50-54.....	8.1	9.0	9.0	7.9	13.9	5.0	5.0	14.3	1
55-59.....	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.3	55-59.....	5.6	6.3	6.3	9.5	6.6	3.2	3.2	4.8	1
60-64.....	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	60-64.....	3.1	3.6	3.5	4.8	3.5	1.6	1.6	4.8	1

Pennsylvania										Rhode Island									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	1,034,913	771,729	744,378	26,834	517	263,184	257,827	5,313	44	Total..	123,330	79,265	78,528	537	200	44,065	43,971	79	15
15-19.....	45,068	25,524	25,127	391	6	19,544	19,447	97	11	15-19.....	7,550	3,832	3,818	11	3	3,718	3,718	1	2
20-24.....	185,637	111,841	109,328	2,486	27	73,796	73,021	764	11	20-24.....	22,080	11,240	11,182	43	15	10,840	10,826	12	2
25-29.....	177,103	121,670	117,866	3,755	49	55,433	54,199	1,230	14	25-29.....	20,396	11,761	11,677	61	23	8,635	8,621	11	3
30-34.....	146,548	110,837	106,098	4,636	103	35,711	34,638	1,070	3	30-34.....	16,534	10,317	10,218	76	23	6,217	6,198	18	1
35-39.....	119,730	94,452	89,322	5,000	130	25,278	24,354	922	2	35-39.....	13,919	9,258	9,146	87	25	4,661	4,649	12	1
40-44.....	109,888	89,853	85,781	3,984	88	19,535	18,947	582	6	40-44.....	13,047	9,174	9,079	66	29	3,873	3,860	8	5
45-49.....	94,581	79,913	77,069	2,792	52	14,668	14,332	332	4	45-49.....	10,882	8,134	8,042	61	31	2,748	2,741	5	2
50-54.....	71,547	62,173	60,363	1,781	29	9,374	9,195	176	3	50-54.....	8,378	6,687	6,600	57	30	1,691	1,685	5	1
55-59.....	51,877	45,678	44,365	1,297	16	6,199	6,102	97	1	55-59.....	6,325	5,235	5,178	47	10	1,090	1,085	5	1
60-64.....	33,434	29,788	29,039	712	17	3,646	3,592	53	1	60-64.....	4,219	3,627	3,588	28	11	592	588	5	1
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	4.4	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.2	7.4	7.5	1.8	25.0	15-19.....	6.1	4.8	4.9	2.0	1.5	8.4	8.5	15.2	13.3
20-24.....	17.9	14.5	14.7	9.3	5.2	28.0	28.3	14.4	25.0	20-24.....	17.9	14.2	14.2	8.0	7.5	24.6	24.6	15.2	13.3
25-29.....	17.1	15.8	15.8	14.0	9.5	21.1	21.0	23.0	31.8	25-29.....	16.6	14.8	14.9	11.3	11.5	19.6	19.6	13.9	20.0
30-34.....	14.2	14.4	14.2	17.3	19.9	13.6	13.4	20.1	6.8	30-34.....	13.4	13.0	13.0	14.2	11.5	14.1	14.1	22.8	6.7
35-39.....	11.6	12.2	12.0	18.6	25.1	9.6	9.4	17.4	4.6	35-39.....	11.3	11.7	11.6	16.2	12.5	10.6	10.6	15.2	1
40-44.....	10.6	11.6	11.5	14.8	17.0	7.4	7.4	11.0	13.6	40-44.....	10.6	11.6	11.6	12.3	14.5	8.8	8.8	10.1	33.3
45-49.....	9.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.1	5.6	5.6	6.2	9.1	45-49.....	8.8	10.3	10.2	11.4	15.5	6.2	6.2	6.4	13.3
50-54.....	6.9	8.0	8.1	6.6	5.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	6.8	50-54.....	6.8	8.4	8.4	10.6	15.0	3.8	3.8	6.3	6.7
55-59.....	5.0	5.9	6.0	4.8	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.8	1	55-59.....	5.1	6.6	6.6	8.8	5.0	2.5	2.5	6.3	1
60-64.....	3.2	3.9	3.9	2.7	3.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	2.3	60-64.....	3.4	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.5	1.4	1.3	3.8	6.7

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

South Carolina										South Dakota									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	104,337	73,655	56,913	16,720	22	30,682	28,542	2,139	1	Total..	20,476	15,308	15,254	28	26	5,168	5,146	18	4
15-19.....	8,106	4,831	3,875	956	—	3,274	3,175	99	—	15-19.....	837	536	534	—	2	301	299	1	1
20-24.....	21,672	13,854	10,368	3,482	4	7,818	7,384	464	—	20-24.....	3,647	2,107	2,101	3	3	1,540	1,537	1	2
25-29.....	22,210	15,201	11,249	3,947	6	7,009	6,396	613	1	25-29.....	3,844	2,725	2,716	7	2	1,119	1,117	—	—
30-34.....	15,448	11,000	8,597	2,402	1	4,448	4,161	287	—	30-34.....	3,166	2,501	2,493	7	1	665	662	—	—
35-39.....	12,150	9,051	6,899	2,146	6	3,099	2,839	260	—	35-39.....	2,571	2,081	2,076	1	4	490	488	—	—
40-44.....	8,867	6,702	5,288	1,412	2	2,165	1,999	166	—	40-44.....	2,016	1,649	1,639	4	6	367	360	7	—
45-49.....	6,628	5,184	4,250	931	3	1,444	1,323	121	—	45-49.....	1,790	1,468	1,463	2	3	322	320	2	—
50-54.....	4,485	3,672	2,965	706	1	813	743	70	—	50-54.....	1,220	1,017	1,011	2	4	203	203	—	—
55-59.....	3,117	2,680	2,222	464	—	431	392	39	—	55-59.....	853	738	737	—	1	115	114	—	—
60-64.....	1,655	1,474	1,200	274	—	181	161	20	—	60-64.....	532	486	484	2	—	46	46	—	—
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	7.8	6.6	6.8	5.7	—	10.7	11.1	4.6	—	15-19.....	4.1	3.5	3.5	—	7.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	25.0
20-24.....	20.8	18.8	18.2	20.8	18.2	25.5	25.8	21.7	—	20-24.....	17.8	13.8	13.8	10.7	11.5	29.8	29.9	5.6	50.0
25-29.....	21.3	20.6	19.8	23.6	22.8	22.8	22.4	28.6	100.0	25-29.....	18.8	17.8	17.8	25.0	7.7	21.7	21.7	11.1	—
30-34.....	14.8	14.9	15.1	14.4	4.5	14.5	14.6	13.4	—	30-34.....	15.5	16.3	16.3	25.0	3.9	12.9	12.9	11.1	25.0
35-39.....	11.6	12.3	12.1	12.8	27.3	10.1	9.9	12.2	—	35-39.....	12.5	13.6	13.6	8.6	15.4	9.5	9.5	11.1	—
40-44.....	8.5	9.1	9.3	8.5	9.1	7.1	7.0	7.8	—	40-44.....	9.8	10.8	10.8	14.3	23.1	7.1	7.0	38.8	—
45-49.....	6.3	7.0	7.5	5.6	13.6	4.7	4.6	5.7	—	45-49.....	8.7	9.6	9.6	7.1	11.5	6.2	6.2	11.1	—
50-54.....	4.3	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.5	2.6	2.6	3.3	—	50-54.....	6.0	6.6	6.6	7.2	15.4	3.9	3.9	—	—
55-59.....	3.0	3.7	3.9	2.8	—	1.4	1.4	1.8	—	55-59.....	4.2	4.8	4.8	—	3.8	2.2	2.2	5.6	—
60-64.....	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	—	0.6	0.6	0.9	—	60-64.....	2.6	3.2	3.2	7.1	—	0.9	0.9	—	—

Tennessee										Texas									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total..	145,705	104,424	90,202	14,208	14	41,281	38,982	2,297	2	Total..	323,676	253,845	219,250	28,282	6,304	69,831	65,573	3,033	1,235
15-19.....	5,958	3,256	2,917	339	—	2,702	2,656	45	1	15-19.....	11,858	7,064	6,839	510	315	4,194	3,975	68	151
20-24.....	26,927	16,899	15,203	1,696	1	10,028	9,730	297	1	20-24.....	51,300	34,818	30,838	2,962	988	16,482	15,816	322	344
25-29.....	30,755	21,125	18,515	2,607	3	9,631	9,135	496	—	25-29.....	63,434	47,876	41,291	5,240	1,345	15,558	14,660	598	300
30-34.....	25,163	18,315	15,882	2,429	4	6,848	6,430	418	—	30-34.....	57,747	46,169	39,541	5,399	1,229	11,678	10,773	628	177
35-39.....	19,235	14,481	12,196	2,293	2	4,754	4,372	382	—	35-39.....	46,283	38,039	32,253	4,880	906	8,244	7,561	563	120
40-44.....	13,199	10,253	8,577	1,676	—	2,946	2,682	264	—	40-44.....	34,427	28,794	24,589	3,645	560	5,633	5,185	386	62
45-49.....	9,764	7,676	6,434	1,239	3	2,088	1,908	180	—	45-49.....	25,483	21,454	18,346	2,634	474	4,029	3,733	254	42
50-54.....	6,909	5,766	4,898	867	1	1,203	1,105	98	—	50-54.....	16,524	14,278	12,452	1,655	271	2,246	2,107	121	18
55-59.....	4,915	4,214	3,511	703	—	701	644	57	—	55-59.....	10,527	9,251	8,167	934	150	1,270	1,204	64	8
60-64.....	2,819	2,439	2,079	360	—	380	350	30	—	60-64.....	6,093	5,502	4,943	493	66	591	559	29	3
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.4	—	6.6	6.8	2.0	50.0	15-19.....	3.7	3.0	3.1	1.8	5.0	6.0	6.1	2.2	12.3
20-24.....	18.5	16.2	16.9	11.9	7.2	24.3	25.0	12.9	50.0	20-24.....	15.8	13.7	14.1	10.6	15.7	23.6	24.1	10.6	28.1
25-29.....	21.1	20.2	20.5	18.4	21.4	23.3	23.4	21.6	—	25-29.....	19.6	18.9	18.8	18.5	21.3	22.3	22.4	19.7	24.5
30-34.....	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.1	28.6	16.6	16.5	18.2	—	30-34.....	17.8	18.2	18.0	19.1	19.5	16.6	16.4	20.7	14.4
35-39.....	13.2	13.9	13.5	16.1	14.3	11.5	11.2	16.6	—	35-39.....	14.3	15.0	14.7	17.3	14.4	11.8	11.5	18.6	9.8
40-44.....	9.0	9.8	9.5	11.8	—	7.1	6.8	12.8	—	40-44.....	10.6	11.3	11.2	12.9	8.9	8.1	7.9	12.7	5.1
45-49.....	6.7	7.4	7.1	8.7	21.4	5.1	4.9	7.8	—	45-49.....	7.9	8.5	8.4	9.3	7.5	5.8	5.7	8.4	3.4
50-54.....	4.8	5.5	5.4	6.1	7.1	2.9	2.8	4.3	—	50-54.....	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.5	4.3	3.2	3.2	4.0	1.5
55-59.....	3.4	4.0	3.9	5.0	—	1.7	1.7	2.5	—	55-59.....	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.7
60-64.....	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.5	—	0.9	0.9	1.3	—	60-64.....	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.2

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

Utah										Vermont									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
		Number in each age group										Number in each age group							
Total..	34,664	26,980	26,531	98	351	7,684	7,659	17	8	Total..	30,550	22,931	22,875	46	10	7,619	7,618	1	-----
15-19.....	1,754	1,057	1,045	4	8	697	695	2	-----	15-19.....	1,328	767	767	-----	-----	561	561	-----	-----
20-24.....	6,941	4,574	4,521	13	40	2,367	2,360	6	1	20-24.....	4,630	2,927	2,922	4	1	1,693	1,693	-----	-----
25-29.....	6,054	4,584	4,552	10	22	1,470	1,467	2	1	25-29.....	5,023	3,571	3,565	6	-----	1,452	1,452	-----	-----
30-34.....	4,953	4,001	3,943	15	43	952	947	4	1	30-34.....	4,469	3,417	3,413	4	-----	1,052	1,052	-----	-----
35-39.....	4,079	3,435	3,374	10	51	644	641	1	2	35-39.....	3,700	2,884	2,875	6	3	816	815	-----	-----
40-44.....	3,305	2,807	2,740	11	56	498	495	1	2	40-44.....	3,241	2,544	2,537	5	2	697	697	-----	-----
45-49.....	2,938	2,506	2,443	13	52	430	429	-----	1	45-49.....	2,835	2,322	2,313	8	1	513	513	-----	-----
50-54.....	2,154	1,865	1,814	8	43	289	288	-----	1	50-54.....	2,210	1,836	1,831	4	1	374	374	-----	-----
55-59.....	1,506	1,295	1,263	9	23	211	211	-----	-----	55-59.....	1,880	1,590	1,583	5	2	290	290	-----	-----
60-64.....	980	854	836	5	13	126	126	-----	-----	60-64.....	1,244	1,073	1,069	4	-----	171	171	-----	-----
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----
15-19.....	5.1	3.9	3.9	4.1	2.3	9.1	9.1	11.8	-----	15-19.....	4.4	3.3	3.3	-----	-----	7.4	7.4	-----	-----
20-24.....	20.0	17.0	17.0	13.3	11.4	30.8	30.8	35.3	12.5	20-24.....	15.1	12.8	12.8	8.7	10.0	22.2	22.2	-----	-----
25-29.....	17.5	17.0	17.2	10.2	6.3	19.1	19.1	11.8	12.5	25-29.....	16.4	14.9	15.6	13.0	-----	19.1	19.1	-----	-----
30-34.....	14.3	14.8	14.9	15.3	12.2	12.4	12.4	23.5	12.5	30-34.....	14.6	14.9	14.9	8.7	-----	13.8	13.8	-----	-----
35-39.....	11.8	12.7	12.7	10.2	14.5	8.4	8.4	5.9	25.0	35-39.....	12.1	12.6	12.6	13.0	30.0	10.7	10.7	100.0	-----
40-44.....	9.5	10.4	10.3	11.2	16.0	6.5	6.5	5.8	25.0	40-44.....	10.6	11.1	11.1	10.9	20.0	9.2	9.2	-----	-----
45-49.....	8.5	9.3	9.2	13.3	14.8	5.6	5.6	-----	12.5	45-49.....	9.3	10.1	10.1	17.4	10.0	6.7	6.7	-----	-----
50-54.....	6.2	6.9	6.8	8.1	12.2	3.8	3.8	5.9	-----	50-54.....	7.2	8.0	8.0	8.7	10.0	4.9	4.9	-----	-----
55-59.....	4.3	4.8	4.8	9.2	6.6	2.7	2.7	-----	-----	55-59.....	6.2	6.9	6.9	10.9	20.0	3.8	3.8	-----	-----
60-64.....	2.8	3.2	3.2	5.1	3.7	1.6	1.6	-----	-----	60-64.....	4.1	4.7	4.7	8.7	-----	2.2	2.2	-----	-----

Virginia										Washington									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
		Number in each age group										Number in each age group							
Total..	169,155	120,327	94,453	25,825	49	48,828	40,066	8,759	3	Total..	117,929	90,687	89,590	267	830	27,242	27,030	64	148
15-19.....	8,175	4,801	3,986	814	1	3,374	3,041	332	1	15-19.....	1,259	2,879	2,859	5	15	1,380	1,373	3	4
20-24.....	30,976	19,388	15,826	3,557	5	11,588	10,144	1,444	-----	20-24.....	18,567	12,152	12,025	31	96	6,415	6,378	6	81
25-29.....	34,407	25,114	18,303	4,800	11	11,293	9,477	1,815	1	25-29.....	19,642	14,330	14,184	38	108	5,312	5,294	5	13
30-34.....	27,240	19,523	15,436	4,082	5	7,717	6,323	1,393	1	30-34.....	16,983	13,099	12,929	30	140	3,884	3,860	11	13
35-39.....	21,618	16,086	12,322	3,754	10	5,532	4,172	1,360	-----	35-39.....	14,146	11,054	10,915	25	114	3,092	3,052	5	26
40-44.....	15,828	12,215	9,313	2,897	5	3,613	2,677	936	-----	40-44.....	12,151	9,665	9,545	38	82	2,466	2,454	8	24
45-49.....	12,254	9,679	7,329	2,346	4	2,575	1,905	670	-----	45-49.....	11,565	9,520	9,397	33	90	2,045	2,019	9	17
50-54.....	8,592	7,039	5,394	1,641	4	1,553	1,145	408	-----	50-54.....	9,824	8,503	8,384	26	93	1,321	1,307	9	5
55-59.....	6,208	5,191	3,955	1,233	3	1,017	750	267	-----	55-59.....	6,665	5,824	5,734	24	66	841	834	5	2
60-64.....	3,857	3,291	2,589	701	1	566	432	134	-----	60-64.....	4,127	3,661	2,618	17	26	466	459	3	4
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-19.....	4.8	4.0	4.2	3.1	2.0	6.9	7.6	3.8	33.3	15-19.....	3.6	3.2	3.2	1.9	1.8	5.1	5.1	4.7	2.7
20-24.....	18.3	16.1	16.8	13.8	10.2	23.7	25.3	16.5	-----	20-24.....	15.7	13.4	13.4	11.6	11.6	23.6	23.6	9.3	20.9
25-29.....	20.3	19.2	19.4	18.6	22.5	23.1	23.6	20.7	33.4	25-29.....	16.7	15.8	15.8	14.2	13.0	19.5	19.6	7.8	8.8
30-34.....	16.1	16.2	16.3	15.8	10.2	15.8	15.8	15.9	33.3	30-34.....	14.4	14.4	14.4	11.2	16.9	14.2	14.3	17.2	8.8
35-39.....	12.8	13.4	13.0	14.5	20.4	11.3	10.4	15.5	-----	35-39.....	12.0	12.2	12.2	9.4	13.7	11.4	11.3	7.8	23.6
40-44.....	9.4	10.2	9.6	11.2	10.2	7.4	6.7	10.7	-----	40-44.....	9.3	10.7	10.7	14.2	9.9	9.1	9.1	12.5	16.2
45-49.....	7.2	8.0	7.8	9.1	8.2	5.3	4.8	7.7	-----	45-49.....	9.8	10.5	10.5	12.4	10.8	7.5	7.4	14.1	11.5
50-54.....	5.1	5.9	5.7	6.4	8.2	3.2	2.8	4.7	-----	50-54.....	8.3	9.4	9.4	9.7	11.2	4.8	4.8	14.1	3.4
55-59.....	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.8	6.1	2.1	1.9	3.0	-----	55-59.....	5.7	6.4	6.4	9.0	8.0	3.1	3.1	7.8	1.4
60-64.....	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	-----	60-64.....	3.5	4.0	4.0	6.4	3.1	1.7	1.7	4.7	2.7

Table 4.—Age, sex, and race distributions of data on 11,415,355 applications for employee account numbers (SS-5's), by States—Continued

West Virginia										Wisconsin									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female				Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other			Total	White	Negro	Other				
Number in each age group										Number in each age group									
Total	140,915	118,242	108,789	9,411	42	22,673	22,389	284		Total	237,545	177,620	176,705	702	213	59,925	59,805	102	18
15-19	5,363	3,333	3,143	189	1	2,030	2,025	5		15-19	6,409	3,751	3,747	3	1	2,658	2,657		1
20-24	24,873	18,469	17,375	1,088	6	6,404	6,378	26		20-24	40,583	23,833	23,772	49	12	16,750	16,737	9	3
25-29	25,088	20,208	18,872	1,332	4	4,880	4,824	56		25-29	42,354	28,999	28,859	105	35	13,355	13,332	18	5
30-34	21,605	18,277	16,826	1,447	4	3,328	3,273	55		30-34	37,044	28,085	27,896	138	51	8,959	8,938	16	5
35-39	18,388	16,175	14,449	1,724	2	2,213	2,179	34		35-39	30,265	24,136	23,939	147	50	6,129	6,108	21	
40-44	15,096	13,636	12,201	1,427	8	1,460	1,416	44		40-44	25,663	21,043	20,917	106	21	4,620	4,599	21	
45-49	12,293	11,241	10,273	961	7	1,052	1,018	34		45-49	21,307	17,909	17,807	81	21	3,398	3,389	8	1
50-54	8,871	8,196	7,561	627	8	675	659	16		50-54	16,085	13,924	13,875	39	10	2,161	2,156	3	2
55-59	5,888	5,482	5,092	388	2	406	396	10		55-59	11,003	9,740	9,711	23	6	1,263	1,258	5	
60-64	3,450	3,225	2,997	228		225	221	4		60-64	6,832	6,200	6,182	12	6	632	631	1	
Percentage in each age group										Percentage in each age group									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
15-19	3.8	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.4	9.0	9.0	1.8		15-19	2.7	2.1	2.1	0.4	0.5	4.4	4.4		5.6
20-24	17.7	15.7	16.0	11.6	14.3	28.2	28.5	9.1		20-24	17.1	13.4	13.5	7.0	5.6	28.0	28.0	8.8	22.2
25-29	17.8	17.1	17.3	14.1	9.5	21.5	21.6	19.7		25-29	17.8	16.3	16.3	15.0	16.4	22.3	22.3	17.7	27.8
30-34	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.4	9.5	14.7	14.6	19.4		30-34	15.6	15.8	15.8	19.6	23.9	15.0	15.0	15.7	27.8
35-39	13.1	13.7	13.3	18.3	4.8	9.8	9.7	12.0		35-39	12.7	13.6	13.5	20.9	23.5	10.2	10.2	20.6	
40-44	10.7	11.5	11.2	15.2	19.0	6.4	6.3	15.5		40-44	10.8	11.9	11.8	15.0	9.9	7.7	7.7	20.6	
45-49	8.7	9.5	9.4	10.2	16.7	4.6	4.6	12.0		45-49	9.0	10.1	10.1	11.5	9.9	5.7	5.7	7.8	5.5
50-54	6.3	6.9	6.9	6.7	19.0	3.0	2.9	5.6		50-54	6.8	7.8	7.9	5.6	4.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	11.1
55-59	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.8	1.8	1.8	3.5		55-59	4.6	5.5	5.5	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.1	4.9	
60-64	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.4		1.0	1.0	1.4		60-64	2.9	3.5	3.5	1.7	2.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	

Wyoming									
Age group	Total appli- cants	Male				Female			
		Total	White	Negro	Other	Total	White	Negro	Other
Number in each age group									
Total	14,910	12,618	12,391	69	158	2,292	2,277	11	4
15-19	586	410	409	1		176	174		2
20-24	2,365	1,697	1,681	7	9	668	665		2
25-29	2,629	2,170	2,146	10	14	459	457		2
30-34	2,168	1,876	1,847	8	21	292	292		
35-39	1,824	1,585	1,549	8	28	239	239		
40-44	1,613	1,434	1,405	11	18	179	177		2
45-49	1,446	1,320	1,295	10	15	126	125		1
50-54	1,088	1,008	975	3	30	80	80		
55-59	762	718	698	4	16	44	39		4
60-64	429	400	386	7	7	29	28		1
Percentage in each age group									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
15-19	3.9	3.2	3.3	1.5		7.7	7.6		50.0
20-24	15.9	13.4	13.6	10.2	5.7	29.2	29.3	18.2	
25-29	17.6	17.2	17.3	14.5	8.9	20.0	20.1	18.2	
30-34	14.6	14.9	14.9	11.6	13.3	12.7	12.8		
35-39	12.2	12.6	12.5	11.6	17.7	10.4	10.5		
40-44	10.8	11.4	11.3	15.9	11.4	7.8	7.8	18.2	
45-49	9.7	10.4	10.5	14.5	9.5	5.5	5.5	9.1	
50-54	7.3	8.0	7.9	4.3	19.0	3.5	3.5		
55-59	5.1	5.7	5.6	5.8	10.1	1.9	1.7	36.3	25.0
60-64	2.9	3.2	3.1	10.1	4.4	1.3	1.2		25.0

Source: Compiled from data furnished by the Bureau of Old-Age Insurance, Baltimore Operations Section.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC DATA*

Financial data issued currently in connection with the administration of the several programs under the Social Security Act are of three major types. One, represented by the tables in the earlier sections of this Bulletin, comprises payments to individuals and families. These include benefits paid to unemployed workers who have become eligible under State unemployment compensation laws, lump-sum payments under the Federal old-age insurance program, and obligations incurred for public-assistance payments from funds derived from Federal, State, and local sources. All tables of this type indicate amounts received by individuals and do not include administrative expense.

The tables on this and following pages summarize financial data which fall under two other headings. These are, first, current fiscal operations of

the Federal Government under the Social Security Act, and, second, Federal financial participation in the State public-assistance and unemployment compensation programs. Because of differences in time periods and certain special characteristics, figures for a program in the different series are not comparable, nor can the totals be reconciled on the basis of materials shown here.

The first six tables in this section show Federal receipts and expenditures under the Social Security Act and the total of all receipts and expenditures. The data indicating the amount and disposition of social security funds are based on figures available through the Treasury Department. In accordance with the usual practice for such tabulations, disbursements are stated in terms of either checks issued or checks cashed during the period stated.

Tables 7 and 8 are based on Social Security

*Prepared in the Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Old-Age Benefits Research.

Table 1.—Federal appropriations and expenditures under the Social Security Act for the fiscal year 1936-37, and for the fiscal year 1937-38 as of Feb. 28, 1938¹

Item	Fiscal year 1936-37		Fiscal year 1937-38	
	Appropriations	Expenditures to June 30, 1937 ²	Appropriations	Expenditures to Feb. 28, 1938 ³
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES				
Social Security Board: Salaries and expenses, and wage records.....	\$30,749,700.00	\$15,433,916.68	\$10,483,350.00	\$12,346,667.66
Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census): Salaries and expenses.....		101,844.48	25,000.00	6,652.53
Department of Labor (Children's Bureau): Salaries and expenses.....	299,000.00	295,198.61	306,000.00	232,798.38
Total, administrative expenses.....	31,048,700.00	15,830,959.77	10,814,350.00	12,586,117.96
GRANTS TO STATES				
Social Security Board:				
Old-age assistance.....	126,525,000.00	124,817,575.34	132,000,000.00	129,347,712.66
Unemployment compensation administration.....	29,000,000.00	9,133,785.16	19,000,000.00	28,793,938.83
Aid to dependent children.....	14,800,000.00	14,297,277.96	54,600,000.00	17,462,139.81
Aid to the blind.....	4,675,000.00	4,641,947.33	10,000,000.00	3,985,565.74
Total, Social Security Board.....	175,000,000.00	152,890,585.79	215,600,000.00	179,589,356.43
Department of Labor (Children's Bureau):				
Maternal and child-health services.....	2,820,000.00	3,114,583.93	3,700,000.00	2,623,261.54
Services for crippled children.....	2,150,000.00	2,120,921.53	2,800,000.00	1,846,143.22
Child-welfare services.....	1,200,000.00	980,490.68	1,475,000.00	1,009,231.02
Total, Department of Labor.....	6,170,000.00	6,215,996.14	7,975,000.00	5,478,635.78
Treasury Department (Public Health Service): Public-health work.....	8,000,000.00	7,819,415.33	8,000,000.00	6,575,533.96
Total, grants to States.....	189,170,000.00	166,925,997.26	231,575,000.00	191,643,526.07
Old-age reserve account (general fund) ⁴	265,000,000.00	265,000,000.00	500,000,000.00	331,000,000.00
Grand total.....	485,218,700.00	447,756,987.03	742,389,350.00	535,229,644.03

¹ This table follows the form used by the Treasury Department in reporting appropriations and expenditures pursuant to the provisions of the Social Security Act. Certain funds appropriated pursuant to the act are not included here, because the Treasury does not segregate these funds from other funds appropriated for the same purposes. This is true of funds for vocational rehabilitation, for which there was appropriated under the Social Security Act \$841,000 for the fiscal year 1936-37 and \$1,800,000 for the fiscal year 1937-38 for grants to the States, and \$74,420 for 1936-37 and \$95,000 for 1937-38 for administration. For the fiscal year 1936-37, \$5,801,550 was appropriated to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, for collection of taxes under titles VIII and IX. For 1936-37, \$31,800 was appropriated to the Treasury Department for salaries in connection with maintenance and development of the old-age reserve account (title II). The U. S. Public Health Service received appropriations of \$1,320,000 for 1936-37 and \$1,600,000 for 1937-38 for research and administration in addition to the sums for grants to the States shown on this table.

² On a checks-paid basis.

³ Expenditures made from 1935-36 appropriations, salaries and expenses, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

⁴ After transfer of funds to old-age assistance from appropriations for aid to dependent children and aid to the blind.

⁵ For a statement of the reserve fund status as of Feb. 28, 1938 (showing payments made and interest credited), see table 6, p. 87.

Source: Appropriations from the Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, U. S. Treasury Department; expenditures from the Daily Treasury Statement.

Board data and show the amounts certified for grants to the States under several different titles of the act. Ordinarily the appropriate State agencies submit for each quarter advance estimates of sums needed for the purposes specified; after review, the Board certifies to the Treasury the amount to be advanced.

At the end of the period for which the advance has been made, any unexpended balance which may stand to the credit of a State is subject to adjustment. On occasion, the Board also has certified supplemental payments for current periods

and in a few instances has certified payments to certain States for past quarters during which laws or plans were in operation. In tables 7 and 8 the advances certified by the Board are attributed to the period of operation for which they were certified. For this reason, their totals for a given period usually differ from the totals for checks issued or checks cashed in the same period. When, however, the figures are cumulated over a considerable period of time, the differences resulting from administrative practices and small current balances tend to disappear.

Table 2.—Receipts, expenditures, and issues under the Social Security Act, and total governmental receipts, expenditures, and debt

[In millions of dollars]

Year and month	Receipts of the Federal Government			Expenditures ¹ of the Federal Government			Excess receipts (+) or expenditures (-)	General fund balance	Amount of and changes in public debt								
									Amount of public debt				Monthly changes (+) or (-) in public debt				
	Total, all sources	Taxes under the Social Security Act ²	All other	Total	Under the Social Security Act				Total	Exclusive of social security issues	Social security issues for—		Total	Exclusive of social security issues	Social security issues for—		
					Grants to States and administrative expense	Transfers to old-age reserve account					All other	Old-age reserve account			Unemployment trust fund	Old-age reserve account	Unemployment trust fund
Total, fiscal year 1935-36.....	\$4, 116	-----	\$4, 116	\$8, 477	\$28	-----	\$8, 449	-\$4, 361	+\$840	\$33, 779	\$33, 760	-----	\$19	+\$5, 078	+\$5, 059	-----	+\$19
Total, fiscal year 1936-37.....	5, 294	\$252	5, 042	8, 001	183	\$265	7, 553	-2, 707	-128	36, 425	35, 846	\$267	312	+2, 646	+2, 086	+\$267	+293
1936																	
July.....	294	-----	294	412	12	-----	400	-118	-451	33, 444	33, 419	-----	25	-335	-341	-----	+6
August.....	343	-----	343	552	14	-----	538	-209	-327	33, 380	33, 350	-----	30	-64	-69	-----	+5
September.....	499	-----	499	667	7	-----	660	-168	+284	33, 833	33, 799	-----	34	+453	+449	-----	+4
October.....	272	(³)	272	681	28	-----	653	-409	-424	33, 833	33, 795	-----	38	(³)	-4	-----	+4
November.....	233	(³)	233	535	15	-----	520	-302	-358	33, 794	33, 747	-----	47	-29	-48	-----	+9
December.....	617	(³)	617	655	4	-----	651	-138	+500	34, 407	34, 343	-----	64	+613	+596	-----	+17
1937																	
January.....	284	3	281	631	20	45	566	-347	-190	34, 502	34, 383	45	74	+96	+40	+45	+10
February.....	275	10	265	553	22	45	486	-278	-187	34, 601	34, 397	90	114	+99	+14	+45	+40
March.....	1, 012	50	962	754	12	45	697	+258	+287	34, 728	34, 406	135	187	+127	+9	+45	+73
April.....	363	78	285	708	16	45	647	-345	-124	34, 941	34, 534	180	227	+213	+128	+45	+40
May.....	335	59	276	552	9	45	498	-217	+52	35, 213	34, 724	225	264	+272	+190	+45	+37
June.....	868	53	815	1, 300	25	40	1, 235	-432	+800	36, 425	35, 846	267	312	+1, 212	+1, 122	+42	+48
Total, fiscal year 1937-38 to February 28.....	3, 859	457	3, 402	4, 861	203	331	4, 327	-1, 002	+420	37, 633	36, 304	595	734	+1, 208	+458	+328	+422
1938																	
July.....	409	53	356	659	29	42	588	-250	+85	36, 716	36, 067	306	341	+291	+221	+41	+29
August.....	453	60	393	556	17	41	498	-103	+263	37, 045	36, 286	349	410	+329	+219	+41	+69
September.....	788	50	738	681	10	41	630	+107	-43	36, 875	36, 027	390	458	-170	-259	+41	+48
October.....	333	52	281	615	40	41	534	-282	-184	36, 956	36, 029	431	496	+81	+2	+41	+38
November.....	327	36	291	542	31	41	470	-215	-68	37, 094	36, 048	472	574	+138	+19	+41	+78
December.....	865	69	796	730	13	43	674	+135	+365	37, 279	36, 141	513	625	+185	+63	+41	+51
1938																	
January.....	335	57	278	566	45	41	480	-231	-23	37, 453	36, 250	554	649	+174	+109	+41	+24
February.....	349	80	269	512	18	41	453	-163	+25	37, 633	36, 304	595	734	+190	+54	+41	+85

¹ Federal tax receipts under titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act. These data are from the Daily Treasury Statements and therefore are different from the tax collections in table 4 on p. 85, which are based on warrants covered by the Bookkeeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury Department.

² Exclusive of public debt retirement. On basis of "checks paid," i. e., checks cashed and returned to U. S. Treasury.

³ Less than \$500,000.

Source: Computed from data furnished by the Daily Treasury Statements.

Table 3.—Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act: Checks issued by the Treasury Department in the fiscal year 1936-37 and in the fiscal year 1937-38 to Feb. 28, 1938¹

[In thousands of dollars]

State	Fiscal year 1936-37, total grants	Fiscal year 1937-38 to Feb. 28, 1938								
		Total grants	Social Security Board				Department of Labor ¹			Treasury Department ¹
			Old-age assistance	Aid to de- pendent children	Aid to the blind	Unem- ployment compensa- tion ad- ministra- tion	Maternal and child- health services	Services for crippled children	Child-wel- fare serv- ices		Public- health work
Total, all participating States.....	\$166,820.4	\$187,987.9	\$126,184.3	\$16,877.6	\$3,871.1	\$29,077.0	\$2,560.0	\$1,835.1	\$995.9	\$6,586.9
Alabama.....	1,650.0	1,632.6	582.3	198.7	12.1	459.7	80.7	52.5	29.1	217.8
Alaska.....	46.8	177.8	100.3	(*)	(*)	25.6	16.5	3.5	5.7	26.3
Arizona.....	244.4	1,052.4	540.0	192.2	28.9	189.8	37.6	17.8	(*)	46.1
Arkansas.....	1,240.1	1,339.5	786.0	159.7	31.8	123.0	38.6	35.6	18.1	146.5
California.....	14,002.8	16,541.6	11,938.1	1,063.0	689.7	2,473.5	89.6	40.6	19.8	227.3
Colorado.....	4,708.3	4,761.3	4,161.2	335.1	66.2	63.4	38.1	9.3	15.8	72.2
Connecticut.....	2,120.4	2,584.8	1,677.7	(*)	0	769.0	25.4	26.1	9.3	77.3
Delaware.....	297.3	348.2	141.3	48.2	(*)	100.4	21.6	3.2	7.5	26.0
District of Columbia.....	666.8	822.6	312.2	129.8	13.0	262.7	28.1	19.4	6.7	50.7
Florida.....	735.6	1,876.1	1,497.3	(*)	37.8	139.1	55.1	28.8	21.7	96.2
Georgia.....	808.1	1,408.9	769.6	114.0	18.2	157.3	95.5	*-2.8	28.8	228.1
Hawaii.....	148.8	348.7	91.7	84.9	5.8	72.2	27.6	9.3	8.7	48.6
Idaho.....	1,554.6	1,275.1	858.1	201.4	19.0	93.4	27.9	10.8	10.7	53.8
Illinois.....	9,008.5	10,157.5	9,471.0	(*)	(*)	209.9	91.2	85.1	39.3	261.1
Indiana.....	3,678.5	5,350.7	2,923.3	1,031.6	194.1	968.1	56.8	21.6	23.8	131.3
Iowa.....	3,215.8	3,973.5	3,555.9	(*)	59.1	108.2	38.2	44.0	23.0	145.1
Kansas.....	226.2	1,384.8	866.3	224.6	41.3	103.2	27.4	26.4	16.2	79.4
Kentucky.....	1,517.1	2,292.0	1,802.2	(*)	(*)	153.5	62.9	52.8	34.2	186.4
Louisiana.....	2,143.4	2,371.5	1,161.5	538.5	3.5	450.7	65.3	(*)	19.4	132.5
Maine.....	888.1	892.7	175.9	133.9	109.7	361.3	24.4	20.2	13.9	53.4
Maryland.....	2,518.1	2,662.2	1,265.3	616.5	56.8	537.8	41.7	33.8	8.3	102.1
Massachusetts.....	9,443.1	11,136.7	8,004.5	717.1	95.6	2,013.9	56.2	63.4	8.7	177.4
Michigan.....	4,562.8	6,798.8	4,638.6	1,324.8	49.9	389.7	74.7	70.5	29.4	221.2
Minnesota.....	7,304.0	7,334.2	5,890.9	415.8	64.1	691.7	50.5	48.0	25.9	147.2
Mississippi.....	738.0	743.0	311.8	(*)	(*)	186.0	63.3	20.6	(*)	161.3
Missouri.....	4,841.7	4,570.8	4,046.5	108.0	(*)	159.9	46.6	42.2	30.0	137.5
Montana.....	1,161.6	1,311.5	1,037.9	82.9	6.3	84.9	33.2	21.4	15.5	29.2
Nebraska.....	3,137.4	2,130.5	1,469.5	439.5	38.0	65.3	17.9	38.2	18.1	44.0
Nevada.....	75.9	341.1	190.6	(*)	(*)	80.9	26.7	.8	10.2	22.2
New Hampshire.....	743.8	818.5	386.1	41.2	28.9	291.5	18.3	8.9	8.7	34.8
New Jersey.....	4,837.3	3,263.6	1,808.0	808.2	51.5	334.0	56.8	35.0	15.9	154.3
New Mexico.....	453.4	466.1	185.0	93.7	11.2	36.4	43.2	23.9	6.7	66.0
New York.....	13,089.9	10,079.8	10,447.1	2,491.8	250.9	5,126.6	131.7	101.5	37.1	493.2
North Carolina.....	813.3	2,201.1	770.5	135.0	75.6	772.7	90.8	55.2	49.6	251.7
North Dakota.....	719.2	823.4	506.8	104.9	0	84.9	32.6	37.1	11.3	45.9
Ohio.....	17,079.6	12,185.4	10,195.1	916.4	292.6	294.9	79.7	101.4	28.2	277.0
Oklahoma.....	4,692.5	5,102.9	4,250.3	357.0	81.9	144.4	65.8	58.8	31.6	113.3
Oregon.....	1,980.3	2,127.1	1,319.7	140.9	44.4	487.3	36.3	12.1	16.4	70.0
Pennsylvania.....	13,648.9	14,111.9	6,433.3	1,304.3	973.0	4,780.7	108.1	153.4	39.4	319.8
Rhode Island.....	675.2	1,041.5	453.8	90.0	(*)	397.1	27.7	27.7	(*)	45.2
South Carolina.....	430.8	989.1	388.7	90.3	30.4	202.9	74.2	23.9	24.6	154.1
South Dakota.....	1,048.5	1,053.6	878.4	(*)	3.2	43.4	28.7	24.9	14.1	60.9
Tennessee.....	519.5	1,820.0	650.0	386.5	34.7	388.6	68.9	36.4	38.6	216.3
Texas.....	9,412.4	9,425.0	7,163.3	(*)	(*)	1,725.2	97.2	86.2	48.9	304.2
Utah.....	1,139.3	1,781.4	1,241.8	236.9	28.3	182.6	20.3	15.9	4.2	51.3
Vermont.....	498.3	574.8	295.6	24.5	8.2	163.1	24.4	13.7	10.5	34.8
Virginia.....	512.3	854.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	520.7	75.0	46.6	38.1	174.1
Washington.....	4,557.7	4,740.3	3,662.8	672.3	122.9	100.2	33.7	38.1	15.3	95.0
West Virginia.....	1,430.8	2,433.2	1,335.3	289.4	47.3	541.2	34.8	37.3	28.8	119.1
Wisconsin.....	5,429.5	4,968.1	3,248.5	470.8	122.0	888.6	46.8	52.0	30.1	139.2
Wyoming.....	523.4	475.7	296.5	63.5	23.3	66.5	5.6	2.0	(*)	18.3

¹ Checks issued by the Treasury Department during the given periods for Federal grants to States under the Social Security Act, not including Federal funds for vocational rehabilitation under title V, pt. 4, which are merged with other Federal funds provided for this purpose. For any given period, amounts reported in this table will differ from those reported in tables 7 and 8 showing amounts certified by the Social Security Board to the Treasury Department for payment to the States, since sums certified by the Board are attributed to the quarter for which they were provided. The Board may certify amounts to be granted for the current period of operation, for future periods, or for prior periods in which programs approved by the Board were in effect. Therefore, payments are not necessarily made within the period for which the funds are certified.

² Administered by the U. S. Children's Bureau.

³ Administered by the U. S. Public Health Service.

⁴ No plan approved by the Social Security Board.

⁵ Plan approved only for first month of fiscal year; no Federal funds granted.

⁶ Refund by Georgia of unexpended grant.

⁷ No plan approved by the Chief of the Children's Bureau.

⁸ Plan approved Mar. 5, 1938.

⁹ Plan approved Mar. 10, 1938.

Source: Amount of grants computed from data furnished by the Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, U. S. Treasury Department.

Table 4.—Federal tax collections under titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act, by internal revenue collection districts ¹

[In thousands of dollars]

Districts in—	Collections in the fiscal year 1936-37			Collections in the fiscal year 1937-38 to Feb. 28, 1938			Cumulative collections to Feb. 28, 1938		
	Total, titles VIII and IX	Under title VIII ²	Under title IX ²	Total, titles VIII and IX	Under title VIII ²	Under title IX ²	Total, titles VIII and IX	Under title VIII ²	Under title IX ²
All States.....	\$256,180.2	\$198,340.4	\$57,839.8	\$453,914.2	\$377,472.3	\$76,441.9	\$710,094.4	\$575,812.7	\$134,281.7
Alabama.....	1,648.1	1,420.3	227.8	3,115.7	2,685.6	430.1	4,763.9	4,105.9	658.0
Arizona.....	412.7	366.8	45.9	719.5	642.9	76.6	1,132.3	1,009.6	122.6
Arkansas.....	885.6	508.8	376.8	1,278.8	1,002.3	276.6	2,164.4	1,511.0	653.4
California.....	13,310.0	11,423.0	1,887.0	25,899.5	22,616.4	3,283.1	39,209.6	34,039.4	5,170.2
Colorado.....	1,283.9	1,108.9	175.0	2,678.7	2,355.2	323.5	3,962.6	3,464.1	498.5
Connecticut.....	4,797.4	4,103.1	694.3	8,715.8	7,439.2	1,276.6	13,513.2	11,542.3	1,970.9
Delaware.....	1,598.7	1,129.8	468.9	2,570.4	2,100.3	470.1	4,169.1	3,230.1	939.0
Florida.....	2,360.9	1,398.0	962.9	2,850.8	2,167.1	683.8	5,211.7	3,565.0	1,646.7
Georgia.....	3,429.3	1,975.2	1,454.2	4,534.5	3,397.9	1,136.6	7,963.9	5,373.1	2,590.8
Hawaii.....	702.3	381.3	321.0	895.0	676.5	218.5	1,597.3	1,057.8	539.5
Idaho.....	391.5	340.5	51.0	833.8	737.8	96.0	1,225.4	1,078.4	147.0
Illinois.....	32,294.6	18,976.1	13,318.5	47,224.8	35,394.4	11,830.3	79,519.3	54,370.5	25,148.8
Indiana.....	4,151.9	3,632.6	519.3	7,635.7	6,655.0	980.7	11,787.6	10,287.6	1,500.0
Iowa.....	1,954.4	1,644.8	309.5	3,734.2	3,293.4	440.8	5,688.6	4,938.3	750.3
Kansas.....	1,740.5	932.9	807.6	2,478.2	1,794.2	684.0	4,218.6	2,727.1	1,491.5
Kentucky.....	1,822.2	1,449.2	373.1	3,434.5	2,867.4	567.1	5,256.7	4,316.6	940.1
Louisiana.....	1,591.9	1,366.4	225.4	3,048.9	2,648.5	400.4	4,640.8	4,014.9	625.8
Maine.....	889.8	785.7	104.1	1,773.9	1,551.8	222.1	2,663.7	2,337.5	326.2
Maryland (including District of Columbia).....	4,170.7	3,421.8	748.9	7,758.4	6,434.8	1,323.5	11,929.1	9,856.6	2,072.4
Massachusetts.....	10,919.2	9,355.6	1,563.7	19,689.5	16,939.7	2,749.9	30,608.8	26,295.3	4,313.5
Michigan.....	14,114.4	12,352.6	1,761.9	29,220.1	26,017.0	3,203.1	43,334.6	38,369.6	4,964.9
Minnesota.....	3,702.5	2,780.7	912.9	6,792.5	5,559.5	1,233.0	10,495.0	8,249.1	2,245.9
Mississippi.....	479.3	426.5	52.9	1,007.9	894.0	113.9	1,487.3	1,320.5	166.8
Missouri.....	9,403.9	8,355.6	1,048.3	13,203.7	11,481.1	1,722.6	22,607.6	19,836.7	2,770.9
Montana.....	570.5	327.7	242.7	885.7	715.8	169.9	1,456.2	1,043.5	412.7
Nebraska.....	1,663.6	855.5	808.1	2,453.3	1,762.5	690.7	4,116.8	2,618.0	1,498.8
Nevada.....	409.8	286.6	123.2	584.0	497.7	86.3	993.8	784.3	209.5
New Hampshire.....	631.3	596.3	35.0	1,112.1	991.9	120.2	1,743.5	1,558.2	185.2
New Jersey.....	7,582.3	6,475.1	1,107.3	15,534.7	13,582.1	1,952.6	23,117.1	20,057.2	3,059.9
New Mexico.....	215.3	196.6	18.8	437.8	397.8	40.1	653.2	594.3	58.8
New York.....	56,470.8	43,216.1	13,254.7	99,940.1	79,082.2	20,857.9	156,410.9	122,298.3	34,112.6
North Carolina.....	2,652.5	2,284.1	368.4	4,296.1	3,632.8	663.3	7,578.5	6,577.3	1,001.2
North Dakota.....	273.4	163.6	109.9	382.2	326.4	55.8	655.6	489.9	165.7
Ohio.....	16,615.5	14,362.0	2,253.5	30,764.9	26,719.1	4,045.8	47,380.4	41,081.1	6,299.3
Oklahoma.....	2,196.1	1,783.7	412.3	4,211.1	3,691.7	519.4	6,407.2	5,475.4	931.8
Oregon.....	1,363.8	1,194.0	169.8	2,836.6	2,491.3	345.3	4,200.4	3,685.4	515.1
Pennsylvania.....	23,454.3	20,406.2	3,048.0	44,102.0	38,566.0	5,536.0	67,556.3	58,972.2	8,584.1
Rhode Island.....	1,722.9	1,474.5	248.4	2,933.6	2,506.5	427.0	4,656.5	4,381.1	275.4
South Carolina.....	1,046.6	933.3	113.3	2,101.9	1,941.9	160.0	3,148.5	2,875.2	273.3
South Dakota.....	218.3	192.8	25.4	415.1	410.8	4.3	633.3	603.6	29.7
Tennessee.....	2,103.5	1,770.4	333.1	3,954.8	3,350.5	604.3	6,058.2	5,120.9	937.3
Texas.....	4,878.8	4,273.0	605.9	10,284.0	8,993.3	1,290.7	15,162.8	13,266.3	1,896.5
Utah.....	543.0	463.0	80.1	1,035.9	915.0	120.9	1,579.0	1,378.0	201.0
Vermont.....	385.2	337.6	47.6	734.2	636.7	97.4	1,119.3	974.3	145.0
Virginia.....	2,149.9	1,754.4	395.6	4,094.0	3,471.4	622.6	6,243.9	5,225.8	1,018.1
Washington (including Alaska).....	3,856.6	2,105.5	1,751.0	5,778.9	4,553.5	1,225.5	9,635.5	6,659.0	2,976.5
West Virginia.....	2,049.9	1,830.0	219.9	3,943.1	3,497.2	446.0	5,993.0	5,327.2	665.8
Wisconsin.....	4,777.0	4,267.3	509.7	8,931.8	7,966.5	965.3	13,708.8	12,233.6	1,475.0
Wyoming.....	293.5	176.0	117.5	441.2	359.3	81.9	734.6	535.2	199.4

¹ These data are based on warrants covered by the Bookkeeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury Department and therefore are slightly different from the tax figures shown in table 2 on p. 83 which are based on Daily Treasury Statements. The amounts listed in this table represent collections received by the Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, Treasury Department, from the internal revenue collection districts in the respective States. An amount received by a particular district does not necessarily represent taxes paid with respect to employment within the State in which that district is located.

² "Taxes with respect to employment." Effective Jan. 1, 1937, based on wages for employment as defined in sec. 811 of the Social Security Act, payable by both employer and employee.

³ "Tax on employers of 8 or more." Effective Jan. 1, 1936, based on wages for employment as defined in sec. 907 of the Social Security Act, payable by employers only. The sums here recorded represent taxes paid after deduction of credits for amounts paid into State unemployment funds in States having unemployment compensation laws certified for the taxable year by the Social Security Board. During part of the period to which these figures apply, employers were not able to claim these credits in some States whose unemployment compensation laws had not yet been certified by the Social Security Board.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, U. S. Treasury Department.

Table 5.—Status of the unemployment trust fund as of Feb. 28, 1938

State	Contributions first collectible on pay rolls for 1—	Fiscal year 1936-37				Fiscal year 1937-38				
		Balance as of June 30, 1936	Deposits	Earnings	Withdrawals	Balance as of June 30, 1937	Deposits July 1, 1937–Feb. 28, 1938	Earnings July 1, 1937–Dec. 31, 1937	Withdrawals July 1, 1937–Feb. 28, 1938	Balance as of Feb. 28, 1938
Total.....		\$18,949,421.44	\$292,915,958.16	\$2,737,181.92	\$1,000,000	\$313,002,561.52	\$467,727,218.09	\$5,845,814.72	\$45,885,000.00	\$741,290,594.33
Alabama.....	1936		4,888,360.65	23,392.47		4,911,753.12	4,769,520.48	83,781.39	1,250,000.00	8,515,054.90
Alaska.....	1937						290,618.41			290,618.41
Arizona.....	1936		925,857.13	4,927.52		930,784.65	1,061,760.14	17,964.42	325,000.00	1,685,509.21
Arkansas.....	1937						2,113,066.73	11,933.27		2,125,000.00
California.....	1936		27,666,400.00	242,944.34		27,909,344.34	45,095,000.00	598,258.58	5,500,000.00	68,102,602.92
Colorado.....	1936		2,295,233.60	14,709.81		2,309,943.41	2,894,982.28	41,595.39		5,246,521.08
Connecticut.....	1936		8,400,000.00	46,814.60		8,446,814.60	8,338,000.00	144,345.36	2,750,000.00	14,179,159.96
Delaware.....	1937						1,590,000.00	1,307.02		1,591,307.02
District of Columbia.....	1936	603,872.42	2,878,799.98	45,375.37		3,528,047.77	3,023,625.03	56,864.56	125,000.00	6,483,537.36
Florida.....	1937						3,800,000.00	7,783.15		3,807,783.15
Georgia.....	1937						5,500,000.00	14,459.30		5,514,459.30
Hawaii.....	1937						1,153,923.74	102.10		1,154,025.84
Idaho.....	1936		898,520.56	5,489.91		904,010.47	1,167,991.73	17,105.97		2,089,108.17
Illinois.....	1937						30,000,000.00			30,000,000.00
Indiana.....	1936	855,560.45	13,060,144.51	142,747.93		14,058,452.89	11,157,280.44	222,459.26		25,438,192.59
Iowa.....	1936		2,750,000.00	6,610.16		2,756,610.16	4,950,000.00	61,217.31		7,767,827.47
Kansas.....	1937						4,016,719.43	24,447.74		4,041,167.17
Kentucky.....	1936		2,500,000.00	10,459.81		2,510,459.81	8,250,000.00	78,723.99		10,839,183.80
Louisiana.....	1936		3,800,000.00	24,169.43		3,824,169.43	4,750,000.00	68,541.21	250,000.00	8,392,710.64
Maine.....	1936		1,850,000.00	10,889.88		1,860,889.88	2,150,000.00	34,240.84	400,000.00	3,645,130.72
Maryland.....	1936		3,000,000.00	16,919.51		3,016,919.51	7,500,000.00	78,671.04	1,000,000.00	9,595,590.55
Massachusetts.....	1936		18,700,000.00	169,145.19		18,869,145.19	27,600,000.00	368,005.11	5,000,000.00	41,837,150.30
Michigan.....	1937		13,040,000.00	91,614.88		13,131,614.88	35,043,535.38	268,052.17		48,443,202.43
Minnesota.....	1936		4,700,000.00	29,730.48		4,729,730.48	7,800,000.00	93,439.84	1,000,000.00	11,623,170.32
Mississippi.....	1936		1,134,382.09	12,300.04		1,146,682.13	1,383,749.46	20,948.70		2,551,280.29
Missouri.....	1937						11,800,000.00			11,800,000.00
Montana.....	1937						2,000,000.00	7,764.04		2,007,764.04
Nebraska.....	1937						2,553,000.00	4,264.65		2,557,264.65
Nevada.....	1937						651,088.40	3,324.63		654,413.03
New Hampshire.....	1936		2,282,616.84	17,521.71		2,300,138.55	2,155,412.52	40,425.63	550,000.00	3,945,976.70
New Jersey.....	1936		16,550,000.00	85,414.88		16,635,414.88	16,640,000.00	282,056.86		33,557,471.74
New Mexico.....	1936		650,000.00	4,159.04		654,159.04	650,000.00	11,264.79		1,315,423.83
New York.....	1936	6,007,838.09	50,000,000.00	655,336.55		56,663,174.64	50,500,000.00	939,635.83	7,000,000.00	101,102,810.47
North Carolina.....	1936		5,520,000.00	32,855.72		5,552,855.72	4,675,000.00	90,537.10	500,000.00	9,818,392.82
North Dakota.....	1937						675,000.00	3,555.56		678,555.56
Ohio.....	1936		17,002,015.39	117,807.07		17,119,822.46	41,282,804.59	411,090.51		58,814,317.56
Oklahoma.....	1936		3,505,000.00	22,980.14		3,527,980.14	3,755,000.00	59,938.40		7,342,918.54
Oregon.....	1936		3,311,887.48	39,409.16		3,351,296.64	3,315,274.83	55,653.82	1,000,000.00	5,722,225.29
Pennsylvania.....	1936		37,780,000.00	224,190.67		38,004,190.67	46,952,000.00	678,617.03	10,000,000.00	75,634,807.70
Rhode Island.....	1936		4,467,827.46	37,769.97		4,505,597.43	4,367,437.88	76,234.68	1,500,000.00	7,449,209.90
South Carolina.....	1936		2,500,000.00	17,695.89		2,517,695.89	2,225,000.00	40,099.78		4,782,795.67
South Dakota.....	1936		470,000.00	3,367.73		473,367.73	600,000.00	9,196.48		1,082,564.21
Tennessee.....	1936		3,800,000.00	18,051.16		3,818,051.16	4,620,000.00	71,388.48	1,500,000.00	7,009,439.64
Texas.....	1936		10,545,000.00	73,749.45		10,618,749.45	10,750,000.00	185,128.36	950,000.00	20,643,877.81
Utah.....	1936		1,113,367.70	9,229.72		1,122,597.42	1,555,000.00	23,100.33	535,000.00	2,165,697.75
Vermont.....	1936		656,342.98	4,301.82		660,644.80	817,594.57	12,644.04	150,000.00	1,340,883.41
Virginia.....	1936		4,300,000.00	21,153.45		4,321,153.45	4,900,000.00	74,281.63	150,000.00	9,145,435.08
Washington.....	1937						6,925,000.00	37,868.38		6,962,868.38
West Virginia.....	1936		3,589,467.76	22,754.62		3,612,222.38	7,014,000.00	84,109.52	1,600,000.00	9,110,331.90
Wisconsin.....	1934	11,482,150.48	12,344,734.03	431,291.84	1,000,000	23,258,176.35	9,948,832.05	324,107.33	2,850,000.00	30,681,115.73
Wyoming.....	1937						1,000,000.00	4,679.14		1,004,679.14

¹ Contributions payable under State unemployment compensation laws; employer contributions at rate of 0.9 percent of annual pay rolls for 1936, 1.8 percent for 1937, and 2.7 percent thereafter (or until merit rating begins), except as otherwise noted; employee contributions on wages received also collectible in 10 States as indicated.

² Earnings are credited at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year.

³ Employee contributions of 1 percent of wages collectible after May 1, 1936.

⁴ Employee contributions of 0.45 percent of wages collectible for 1936, 0.9 percent for 1937, and 1 percent thereafter.

⁵ Employer contributions collectible for period of less than a year but with contribution rate fixed to equal 0.9 percent of annual pay rolls for the year 1936.

⁶ Employer contributions at rate of 1 percent of annual pay rolls collectible for 1936, 2 percent for 1937, and 3 percent thereafter. In New York 1936 and 1937 contributions based on wages up to \$3,000 per year; amendments approved Feb. 9, 1938, base contributions on total pay rolls, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1938.

⁷ Employer contributions first collectible July 1, 1937, but at a rate to equal 1.8 percent of annual pay rolls for year 1937.

⁸ Employee contributions of one-half of employer's tax on wages up to \$3,000 per year collectible Jan. 1, 1937, through Mar. 17, 1937.

⁹ Employee contributions of 0.9 percent of wages collectible Jan. 1, 1937, through Mar. 31, 1937, if employers were subject to law during 1936 and first 3 months of 1937.

¹⁰ Employee contributions of 0.9 percent of wages collectible for 1937, and 1 percent thereafter (nonmanual workers earning over \$50 per week or \$2,500 per year exempt from employee contributions through Mar. 4, 1938).

¹¹ Employee contributions of 0.5 percent of wages collectible after Jan. 1, 1937.

¹² Employee contributions of 1 percent of wages up to \$2,500 per year collectible after July 1, 1937.

¹³ Employer contributions at rate of 2 percent of wages up to \$3,000 per year collectible for 1937, and at the rate of 3 percent of wages up to \$3,000 per year thereafter.

¹⁴ Employer contributions at rate of 1 percent of annual pay rolls for 1936; 2 percent for the period Jan. 1, 1937, through Sept. 30, 1937; 1.8 percent for the period Oct. 1, 1937, through Dec. 31, 1937; and 2.7 percent thereafter. Employee contributions of 0.5 percent of wages collectible for 1936; of one-half employer rate or 1 percent, whichever is less, Jan. 1, 1937, through Sept. 30, 1937.

¹⁵ Employee contributions of 1 percent of wages collectible beginning Jan. 1, 1938.

¹⁶ Employee contributions of 1 percent of wages up to \$3,000 per year collectible for 1937 (beginning Jan. 4, 1937), and 1.5 percent of wages up to \$3,000 per year thereafter.

¹⁷ Employer contributions at rate of 2 percent collectible July 1, 1934, through Dec. 31, 1937; and 2.7 percent thereafter.

Source: Computed from data furnished by Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, U. S. Treasury Department.

OLD-AGE RESERVE ACCOUNT

During February a further transfer of \$41 million was made to the old-age reserve account, bringing to \$596 million the total amount transferred as of February 28, 1938. There remained at that date \$169 million in the appropriation balance account still available for transfer. Title II of the Social Security Act creates the old-age reserve account and specifies that the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Bureau of the Budget an annual estimate of the appropriation to be made to the account, the amount to be determined on a reserve basis in accordance with accepted actuarial principles.

Such portion of the amount credited to the account as is not required to meet current withdrawals to pay benefits must be invested, at not less than 3-percent interest, in obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States. All present investments are in the form of a special series of Treasury notes which mature either in 1941 or in 1942. Interest on these notes is credited to the account at the end of each fiscal year.

The aggregate amount of benefit payments during February was nearly double that of the preceding month. (See table 6.) As of February 28, total payments since the start of the old-age insurance program amounted to nearly \$2.2 million. These benefit payments are made from an uninvested portion of the account, held to the credit of the disbursing officer in the Treasury, and replenished by transfers from the appropriation whenever necessary.

For the fiscal year 1938-39 the sum of \$360 million was appropriated to the old-age reserve account by the Treasury-Post Office appropriation act, approved March 28. This act reappropriates the unexpended balance of the appropriation available for this purpose for the current fiscal year. The President's budget message of January 3, 1938, indicated that \$115 million out of the current year's appropriation will not be transferred during the present fiscal year but will be carried over to 1938-39, since tax receipts under title VIII of the Social Security Act are less than the estimates upon which the amount of the 1937-38 appropriation was based.

Table 6.—Old-age reserve account

Month	Appropriation balance on first of month ¹	Transfers from appropriation to account	Interest received by account	3-percent special Treasury notes acquired	Deposits with disbursing officer for benefit payments	Benefit payments	Cash with disbursing officer at end of month
1937							
January.....	\$265,000,000	\$45,000,000	-----	\$45,000,000	-----	\$0.00	\$0.00
February.....	220,000,000	45,100,000	-----	45,000,000	\$100,000.00	.00	100,000.00
March.....	174,900,000	45,000,000	-----	45,000,000	-----	.00	100,000.00
April.....	129,900,000	45,000,000	-----	45,000,000	-----	1,582.90	98,417.10
May.....	84,900,000	45,000,000	-----	45,000,000	-----	14,995.51	83,421.59
June.....	39,900,000	39,900,000	\$2,261,810.97	42,100,000	-----	43,048.71	40,372.88
July.....	500,000,000	42,000,000	(²)	41,000,000	\$1,061,810.97	75,497.49	1,026,686.36
August.....	458,000,000	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	99,610.83	927,075.53
September.....	417,000,000	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	128,073.68	799,001.85
October.....	376,000,000	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	249,481.61	549,520.24
November.....	335,000,000	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	264,543.76	284,976.48
December.....	294,000,000	43,000,000	-----	41,000,000	2,000,000.00	400,652.23	1,884,324.25
1938							
January.....	251,000,000	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	319,993.92	1,564,330.33
February.....	210,000,000	41,000,000	-----	41,000,000	-----	602,215.64	962,114.69
Cumulative to Feb. 28.....	169,000,000	596,000,000	2,261,810.97	595,100,000	3,161,810.97	2,199,696.28	962,114.69

¹ On books of Bookkeeping and Warrants Division of the Treasury Department. \$265,000,000 appropriated to old-age reserve account for fiscal year 1936-37, and \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 1937-38.

² \$61,810.97 of the interest earned during the first 6 months was held as an appropriation balance until July 1937, at which time it was transferred to the disbursing officer.

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, U. S. Treasury Department.

Table 7.—Federal grants to the States for public assistance: Advances certified¹ to the Treasury Department by the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1937-38 and for the quarters ending Mar. 31 and June 30, 1938

[In thousands of dollars, as of Mar. 31, 1938]

State	Advances of Federal funds certified to the Treasury Department by the Social Security Board for direct assistance and administration of public assistance as of Mar. 31, 1938									
	Total for the fiscal year 1937-38				For quarter ended Mar. 31, 1938			For quarter ending June 30, 1938		
	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children	Old-age assistance	Aid to the blind	Aid to dependent children
Total.....	\$159,015.3	\$136,320.8	\$4,222.9	\$18,471.7	\$41,447.2	\$1,040.8	\$5,168.4	\$9,734.0	\$207.2	\$1,014.4
Alabama.....	948.9	705.3	12.3	231.4	245.7	6.4	97.5	123.0	.2	32.7
Alaska.....	108.2	108.2			39.8			8.0		
Arizona.....	765.7	540.0	30.4	195.3	210.8	11.1	67.1		5.6	31.9
Arkansas.....	1,052.2	851.5	34.9	165.7	239.4	11.4	38.0	65.5	3.1	6.0
California.....	15,618.9	13,676.6	787.5	1,154.9	4,895.0	261.1	384.4	1,738.5	97.8	91.9
Colorado.....	5,079.8	4,678.5	66.2	335.1	1,428.3	22.1	112.3	509.2		
Connecticut.....	1,688.0	1,688.0			566.0					
Delaware.....	192.5	141.3		51.2	49.1		14.5			3.0
District of Columbia.....	492.5	337.8	15.0	139.7	133.0	6.4	40.6	22.4	2.0	9.9
Florida.....	1,745.5	1,696.4	49.1		664.9	31.2		199.0	11.3	
Georgia.....	1,403.5	1,127.9	42.6	233.0	423.1	4.1	48.0	131.4	5.5	36.2
Hawaii.....	176.9	91.7	5.8	79.5	30.2	2.5	37.9			
Idaho.....	1,169.9	920.3	32.4	217.1	247.2	9.4	61.7	62.2	3.0	18.7
Illinois.....	10,524.5	10,524.5			3,216.7			1,041.8		
Indiana.....	4,642.7	3,289.4	200.5	1,152.8	1,031.1	72.0	367.7	351.2	6.5	121.2
Iowa.....	4,032.2	3,973.1	59.1		1,102.6	38.1		402.3		
Kansas.....	1,132.2	896.3	41.3	224.6	193.2	10.8	41.6			
Kentucky.....	1,802.8	1,802.8			129.8					
Louisiana.....	1,703.5	1,161.5	3.5	538.5	260.3		152.9			
Maine.....	436.9	176.0	109.7	151.1	101.1	38.9	48.5			17.3
Maryland.....	2,140.1	1,391.2	61.7	687.2	451.1	20.1	236.5	125.9	5.0	70.7
Massachusetts.....	8,827.5	8,006.5	104.0	717.1	2,701.8	34.4	212.4		8.4	
Michigan.....	6,746.1	5,310.7	51.7	1,383.7	1,933.5	17.8	488.8	665.1	1.8	58.9
Minnesota.....	7,042.0	6,516.0	64.1	461.9	1,994.7	9.4	177.0	602.2		46.1
Mississippi.....	349.8	349.8			112.4			38.0		
Missouri.....	4,714.0	4,566.4		147.6	1,841.3		96.0	519.8		39.6
Montana.....	1,127.2	1,037.9	6.3	82.9	350.6	6.3	51.0			
Nebraska.....	2,166.3	1,683.3	43.5	439.5	625.6	19.5	106.1	213.4	5.5	
Nevada.....	190.6	190.6			83.5					
New Hampshire.....	505.9	429.5	30.8	45.6	118.2	10.4	13.8	42.1	1.9	4.5
New Jersey.....	3,041.7	2,063.9	51.5	926.3	736.4	19.3	305.6	235.9		118.1
New Mexico.....	303.1	191.9	13.1	98.0	71.8	5.2	37.6			
New York.....	13,189.7	10,447.1	250.9	2,491.8	3,677.9	38.7	554.3			
North Carolina.....	1,262.1	896.1	111.5	254.4	250.7	28.3	52.1	125.6		31.1
North Dakota.....	612.1	507.2		104.9	182.9					
Ohio.....	12,705.3	11,307.7	329.9	1,067.6	3,348.3	107.8	387.6	1,112.6	37.3	151.3
Oklahoma.....	4,878.6	4,250.3	95.2	533.2	813.5	28.5	125.1			
Oregon.....	1,505.0	1,319.7	44.4	140.9	505.3	16.8				
Pennsylvania.....	8,722.2	6,445.0	973.0	1,304.3						
Rhode Island.....	608.6	518.6		90.0	169.8		31.7	63.0		
South Carolina.....	701.7	574.2	30.4	97.1	169.8	6.2	21.3	185.5		6.8
South Dakota.....	1,010.0	1,005.3	4.7		359.1	3.2		126.8	1.6	
Tennessee.....	1,294.9	767.0	36.2	431.6			47.5	117.1	1.5	45.1
Texas.....	7,729.3	7,729.3			2,151.9			566.0		
Utah.....	1,740.0	1,438.3	32.1	269.6	500.8	9.0	81.6	196.6	3.8	32.8
Vermont.....	376.7	340.1	12.1	24.5	103.4	4.3	6.9	42.7		
Virginia.....										
Washington.....	4,458.0	3,662.8	122.9	672.3	1,353.5	40.6	231.6			
West Virginia.....	1,823.9	1,437.8	52.8	333.3	444.8	20.9	140.0	101.6	5.6	43.9
Wisconsin.....	4,201.8	3,282.8	186.2	732.8	1,095.6	62.0	232.2			
Wyoming.....	383.6	296.8	23.3	63.5	91.8	6.6	19.2			

¹ Advances from Federal funds certified as of the given date by the Social Security Board for a specified quarter for direct assistance and administration of the specified type of public assistance under the Social Security Act. This table should not be compared with the tables showing the amount of obligations incurred for payments to recipients, since the latter tables include payments to recipients from Federal, State, and local funds and exclude administrative expense.

² The Social Security Board has authorized an advance of \$178,500 to Kentucky for old-age assistance for March 1938. This amount is not included in the table since, at the request of the State, payment had not been made by Mar. 31, 1938.

Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Accounts and Audits.

Table 3.—Federal grants to the States for administration of unemployment compensation laws and for expansion of State employment services: Advances certified¹ to the Treasury Department by the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1937-38 and for the quarters ending Mar. 31 and June 30, 1938

[In thousands of dollars, as of Mar. 31, 1938]

State	Advances of Federal funds certified to the Treasury Department by the Social Security Board, as of Mar. 31, 1938, for—				
	Unemployment compensation and employment services, fiscal year 1937-38	Unemployment compensation administration		Expansion of employment services	
		Total, fiscal year 1937-38	Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1938	Quarter ending June 30, 1938	
Total	\$30,263.6	\$18,915.8	\$9,155.4	\$892.6	\$11,347.8
Alabama	503.8	318.3	170.1		185.5
Alaska	28.0	28.0	5.3	2.4	
Arizona	201.5	124.7	62.9	(²)	76.8
Arkansas	123.0	123.0	45.6		
California	2,473.5	1,733.6	912.6		739.9
Colorado	63.4	63.4	25.0		
Connecticut	771.2	502.0	288.1		269.2
Delaware	116.9	116.9	31.8	16.5	
District of Columbia	267.6	205.4	110.5		62.2
Florida	139.1	139.1	49.8	(²)	
Georgia	157.3	157.3	58.8	(²)	
Hawaii	83.7	83.7	16.1	11.5	
Idaho	93.4	93.4	37.0	(²)	
Illinois	276.7	276.7	68.2	66.8	
Indiana	968.1	626.8	353.1	(²)	341.3
Iowa	149.0	118.3	60.5	(²)	30.7
Kansas	103.2	103.2	34.1		
Kentucky	153.5	153.5	58.0		
Louisiana	450.7	278.8	122.2	(²)	172.0
Maine	365.4	203.7	111.6		161.7
Maryland	537.8	320.0	193.6		217.8
Massachusetts	2,013.9	1,290.4	699.4		753.5
Michigan	534.2	359.7	131.7		144.6
Minnesota	826.9	437.5	229.3		350.4
Mississippi	186.0	116.2	52.3	(²)	69.9
Missouri	160.7	160.7	53.2		
Montana	84.9	84.9	32.1		
Nebraska	72.1	72.1	13.5	6.8	
Nevada	98.0	98.0	16.2	8.1	
New Hampshire	291.5	201.4	74.1		90.1
New Jersey	334.0	334.0	144.9	(²)	
New Mexico	40.9	40.9	12.3	4.5	
New York	5,208.0	2,533.7	1,110.7		2,654.3
North Carolina	772.7	467.2	251.8		305.5
North Dakota	84.9	84.9	22.0		
Ohio	294.9	294.9	170.4		
Oklahoma	144.4	144.4	56.1		
Oregon	493.0	379.8	217.3		113.1
Pennsylvania	5,302.8	3,122.0	1,560.6		2,180.8
Rhode Island	452.4	328.7	199.1		123.7
South Carolina	202.9	177.3	77.2	(²)	25.6
South Dakota	43.4	43.4	15.0		
Tennessee	388.6	187.5	142.3	(²)	201.1
Texas	1,725.2	550.0	248.9	(²)	1,175.1
Utah	182.6	129.4	68.2	(²)	53.3
Vermont	163.1	104.1	61.4	(²)	59.1
Virginia	520.7	327.2	159.4		193.5
Washington	100.2	100.2	33.5	(²)	
West Virginia	558.4	337.8	241.8		220.6
Wisconsin	888.6	551.1	212.7		337.0
Wyoming	66.5	66.5	24.2		

¹ Advances certified by the Social Security Board as of the given date for the given period of operation, which is not necessarily the period in which certification was made.

² The following grants were approved by the Social Security Board on Mar. 31, but were not certified to the Treasury Department until the following day: Arizona, \$35.6; Florida, \$22.2; Georgia, \$33.8; Idaho, \$12.3; Indiana, \$207.2; Iowa, \$43.8; Louisiana, \$55.9; Mississippi, \$35.4; New Jersey, \$81.2; South Carolina, \$32.4; Tennessee, \$76.8; Texas, \$74.7; Utah, \$22.6; Vermont, \$27.2; Washington, \$14.9.

NOTE.—A typographical error occurred in this table in the Bulletin for March 1938. The correct figure for Missouri for grants certified for unemployment compensation administration for the quarter ending Mar. 31, 1938, should have been reported as \$52,212.05.

Source: Social Security Board, Bureau of Accounts and Audits.

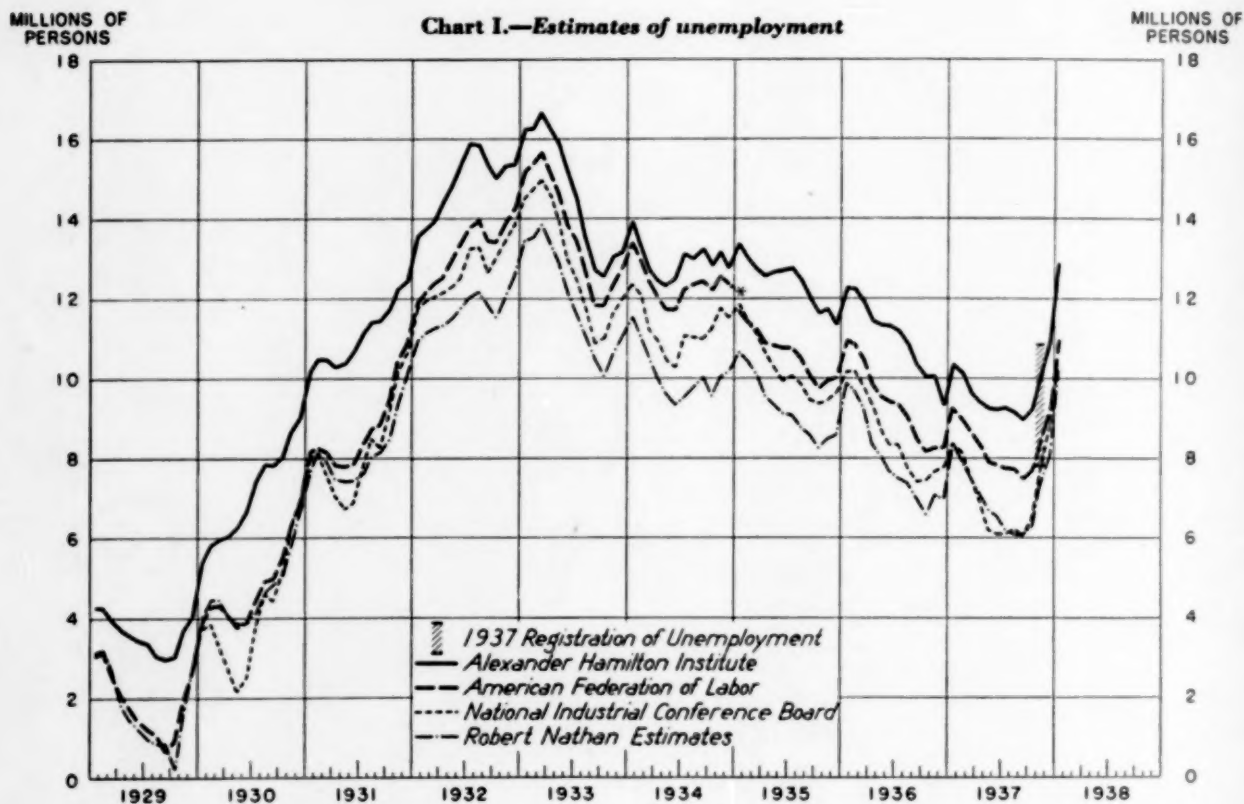
UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

The estimates of unemployment charted below reflect the current business recession. The figures for January range between 10 and 13 million, while the December estimates were about 2 million lower in each case. The problem of unemployment affects not only operations under unemployment compensation laws but all other aspects of social security as well. Unfortunately, considerable uncertainty exists as to the number unemployed, an uncertainty not lessened by differences in definitions of what constitutes unemployment. The most reliable method of appraising the situation is to take an actual census. A count of this type, undertaken in connection with the fifteenth decennial census, recorded 3,187,647 persons without work and seeking jobs in April 1930. Several experts who studied and analyzed the definitions and methods of enumeration used in the census made an upward revision of approximately 1 million in this count.

In order to obtain more recent information, a voluntary registration of the unemployed by mail

was made between November 16 and 20, 1937. The results of this survey were interpreted by John D. Biggers, Administrator, as indicating that the number of persons wholly unemployed, including individuals engaged under the Works Program, lay between the count of 7.8 million who registered voluntarily and an estimated 10.9 million indicated by sample enumerations, a range so wide that it fails to add precision to other estimates.

Because of the lack of periodic counts, it is necessary still to refer to the best available estimates of unemployment as a means of judging changes. The similarity of movement of the four estimates charted below results from the fact that each follows similar methods and uses much of the same basic data; all take account of the 1930 census, the Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes of employment and pay rolls, and some Department of Commerce material. They differ primarily in the assumptions concerning annual accretions to the labor supply.



RECENT PUBLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SECURITY

GENERAL

BEAN, LOUIS H.

"The Margin of Economic Security for Farm Families." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 196 (March 1938), pp. 25-34.

The writer discusses in considerable detail such subjects as "Farm Income in Prosperity and Depression," "Variations in Income and Security," "Margin of Security of Owner-Operators," "Farm Tenants' Margin of Security," and "Farm Laborers' Margin of Security."

BROWN, J. DOUGLAS

"Current Social Insurance Problems." *The American Labor Legislation Review*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (March 1938), pp. 6-8.

The writer presents and briefly discusses a number of current social insurance problems, including the old-age reserve account, financial responsibility of the Federal Government toward old-age insurance, and the need for a career type of administration.

CLARK, HAROLD F.

Life Earnings in Selected Occupations in the United States. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1937. 408 pp.

With the assistance of Mervyn Crobaugh, Wilbur I. Gooch, Byrne J. Horton, and Rosemary Norris Kutak, the author presents calculations concerning the life and mean annual earnings of a large number of professional and non-professional groups in the United States. Among the professional groups considered are school and college teachers, social workers, and doctors. Among the nonprofessional groups are clerical workers, skilled workers, farmers, and unskilled workers. Also included in this volume are data showing the average age at death for each of the professional and nonprofessional groups. Average incomes have been corrected for unemployment during the years 1929-36.

FORD, P.

"Family Incomes and Personal Incentives." *Economica*, Vol. 5 (new series), No. 17 (February 1938), pp. 72-83.

The purpose of this statistical investigation was to ascertain the magnitude and relative importance of the different sources of working class family income, and the extent to which persons of different degrees of filial relationship help to maintain other members of the family.

HABER, WILLIAM

"The Effects of Insecurity on Family Life." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 196 (March 1938), pp. 35-44.

In describing the effects of economic insecurity on the family, the writer deals with such subjects as "Family

Changes," "Industrial Accidents," "Social Effects of Unemployment," "Family Health," "The Transient Family," "Women in Industry," and the "Social Effects of Industrial Home Work."

JOHNSON, ELIZABETH S.

"Wages, Employment Conditions, and Welfare of Sugar-Beet Laborers." *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 46, No. 2 (March 1938), pp. 322-340.

A summary of data regarding the economic position and welfare of hired laborers in the sugar-beet fields, together with discussion of minimum-wage and child-labor provisions of recent Federal legislation affecting these farm laborers.

KELSO, ROBERT W.

"Legal Attempts Toward Minimum Security." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Vol. 196 (March 1938), pp. 45-51.

In reviewing and describing both foreign and American attempts toward minimum security, the writer deals with such subjects as "Industrial Accident and Workmen's Compensation," "Minimum Wage Laws," "Sickness Insurance," "Protection for Old Age," "Survivor Insurance and Mothers' Pensions," "Unemployment Insurance," and "The Social Security Act."

KULP, C. A.

"European and American Social Security Parallels." *The American Labor Legislation Review*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (March 1938), pp. 13-20.

European and American social security parallels are drawn from three premises, as follows: No question of social insurance policy can be settled apart from the social, political, and traditional background against which it must operate; social insurance and private insurance are different; public opinion does not produce social insurance or effective social insurance organization.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Studies in Income and Wealth (Conference on Research in National Income and Wealth). Vol. 1. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1937. 348 pp.

Essays on the national income which clarify working concepts and discuss methods of measurement. The papers, many with discussion, are: "Concepts of National Income," by M. A. Copeland; "Accounting Methodology in the Measurement of National Income," by Clark Warburton; "On the Treatment of Corporate Savings in the Measurement of National Income," by Solomon Fabricant; "Changing Inventory Valuations and Their Effect on Business Savings and on National Income Produced," by Simon Kuznets; "Public Revenue and Public Expenditure in National Income," by Gerhard Colm; "The

Distinction Between 'Net' and 'Gross' in Income Taxation," by Carl Shoup; "Some Problems in Measuring Per Capita Labor Income," by Solomon Kuznets; and "Income Parity for Agriculture," by O. C. Stine.

NEW YORK STATE. JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT OF THE MIDDLE AGED

Preliminary Report . . . March 11, 1938. (Legislative Document No. 75.) Albany, 1938. 49 pp.

Appointed in May 1937, the committee held eight public hearings and "discovered twenty-one alleged causes of discrimination in the employment of middle aged persons." Each of these factors is discussed briefly. It was found that "discrimination was much more widespread than was first believed."

SLOCUM, FLORA L.

"The Social Security Act and the American Family." *Public Health Nursing*, Vol. 30, No. 3 (March 1938), pp. 151-157.

A discussion of the various provisions of the Social Security Act as they relate to the economic and social changes which have taken place in the United States during the last 50 years.

WEINTRAUB, DAVID

"Some Measures of Changing Labor Productivity." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 33, No. 201 (March 1938), pp. 153-163.

A study of the relationship between changing industrial techniques and labor productivity. The need of more detailed statistical data in measurement of productivity than are used in over-all measures is indicated, and specific examples showing how this can be done are included in the article.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL SECURITY

COHEN, WILBUR J.

"Financing the Social Services." *The American Labor Legislation Review*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (March 1938), pp. 9-12.

The writer discusses the relationship between social insurance, public assistance, and relief; describes proposals for Federal grants to the States for general relief and other services not now provided for; and suggests consideration of variable grants-in-aid based on the State's fiscal capacity and need for all the social services.

GILCHRIST, RALPH A.

"The Tax Provisions of the Social Security Act." *Minnesota Law Review*, Vol. 22, No. 3 (February 1938), pp. 299-315.

The title IX tax is described, and technical questions concerning this tax are discussed in the light of illustrative Treasury regulations and rulings. The title VIII tax is treated briefly, with emphasis on points of difference between this and the title IX tax.

HEER, CLARENCE

"Financing the Social Security Program in the South." *The Southern Economic Journal*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (January 1938), pp. 291-302.

The writer describes the inherent difficulties of the southern States in raising money through progressive taxation; questions the social value of probable regressive taxation in the South for the purpose of financing the old-age assistance provisions of the Social Security Act; and advocates a national application of the equalization fund principle.

UNITED STATES NEWS

"The Question of the Week: Does the Payroll Tax Cause Employers to Supplant Man Power With Machinery?" *United States News*, Vol. 6, No. 10 (March 7, 1938), pp. 6-12; Vol. 6, No. 11 (March 14), p. 9.

Symposium of answers by economists, members of Congress, and members of the Advisory Council on Social Security to the above question and to the inquiry whether they would favor replacement of social security taxes with a tax on machine hours or "even on gross sales."

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF

BURNS, ARTHUR E., and WILLIAMS, EDWARD A.

A Survey of Relief and Security Problems. Works Progress Administration, December 1937. 51 pp. Processed.

This report describes relief organization prior to 1933 and, with this as a background, traces the development of our entire relief and security programs up to the latter part of 1937. The close interrelationships of the Federal Works Program, the direct relief programs of the several States, and the cooperative Federal-State activities under the Social Security Act are brought out in the survey.

KURTZ, RUSSELL H.

The Public Assistance Worker: His Responsibility to the Applicant, the Community, and Himself. New York, Russell Sage Foundation, 1938. 224 pp.

"This volume is designed for the use of workers in the field of public assistance and is primarily concerned with the ways in which aid may be given. Its theme is that people differ markedly one from another and that only by individualization can the various processes in the granting of assistance be made effective" (Foreword). The essays presented are: "Public Assistance in the United States," by Arthur Dunham; "Who Shall be Granted Public Aid? How Much? In What Form?," by Donald S. Howard; "Dealing with People in Need," by Margaret E. Rich; "Problems of Health and Medical Care," by Dora Goldstine; "Tying in with the Community," by Gertrude Vaile; "Public Assistance and Social Work," by Russell H. Kurtz.

LANE, MARIE DRESDEN, and STEEGMULLER, FRANCIS

America on Relief. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1938. 180 pp.

The complex character of relief problems is illustrated by the fact that the greater part of the book is taken up with discussions of special groups, namely, migratory workers and submarginal agricultural workers, women, those under 65 who are unemployable, white-collar groups, and young persons. In each case there is a summary of the outstanding facts, followed by specific recommendations.

LINDEMAN, EDUARD C.

"Values and Viaducts." *Social Work Today*, Vol. 5, No. 6 (March 1938), pp. 13-15.

The writer lists a number of current criticisms of white-collar projects under the WPA and follows each criticism with refutation.

PATCH, BUEL W.

"The Permanent Problem of Relief." *Editorial Research Reports*, Vol. 1, No. 8 (February 26, 1938), pp. 119-131.

The article traces the evolution of Federal relief policies and reviews demands for the return of relief to the States. Suggestions for a long-time Federal-State relief program and discussion of the relationship between social security and relief are also included.

SMITH, DOROTHY WYSOR

"Two Years of Transient Liquidation." *Social Work Today*, Vol. 5, No. 6 (March 1938), pp. 18-22.

A description of the seriousness of the transient problem in California as aggravated by the closing of the Federal transient service in 1935.

STEWART, MAXWELL S.

This Question of Relief (Public Affairs Pamphlets, No. 8, Revised). New York, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 1938. 32 pp.

A résumé of the entire relief problem, with discussion and evaluation of existing as well as discontinued governmental relief programs. Also included is a description of conflicting philosophies regarding relief. The article concludes with a list of basic principles upon which a satisfactory relief program may be built.

U. S. SENATE. SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF.

Unemployment and Relief: Hearings, 75th Cong., 3d. Sess., S. Res. 36. Vol. 1, January 4-22, 1938. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1938. 835 pp.

This first volume of the Byrnes Committee hearings is a collection of factual data about current unemployment and of activities, policies, and recommendations for its alleviation. Among those testifying at length on unemployment compensation are Arthur J. Altmeyer, Paul Raushenbush, and William Haber.

Bulletin, April 1938

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

DODD, PAUL A.

"Medical Costs in California." *The American Labor Legislation Review*, Vol. 28, No. 1 (March 1938), pp. 21-26.

The writer discusses medical needs of California families in relation to family income; presents data showing that medical costs are unpredictable; and, by citing average net incomes and particularly the distribution of net earnings, indicates that private medical practice creates a real economic problem for the doctor.

SIGERIST, HENRY E.

"Socialized Medicine." *The Yale Review*, Vol. 27, No. 3 (Spring 1938), pp. 463-481.

In this article our present system of supplying medical care is examined and found to be inadequate, a number of traditional objections to socialized medicine are reviewed, an ideal medical system is visualized, and European experience with health insurance is evaluated.

THORNTON, JANET

The Social Component in Medical Care (A Study of One Hundred Cases from the Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New York). New York, Columbia University Press, 1937. 411 pp.

The purpose of this study was "to discover and describe the social disorders of a certain number of patients, and to determine whether the patients' reactions to such disorders were unfavorable to health." Among other things the present volume associates economic insecurity with individual problems of ill-health.

U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

"Sickness Insurance in Denmark." *Monthly Labor Review*, Vol. 46, No. 2 (March 1938), pp. 364-377.

A brief description of the historical background of the national insurance system is included, and such subjects as contributions, benefits, administration, and coverage under the present system are described.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

FRASE, ROBERT

The Administration of Unemployment Insurance and the Public Employment Service in Germany. Washington, D. C., Social Science Research Council, Committee on Public Administration, January 1938. 166 pp.

This study, as well as the companion study of unemployment insurance administration in Great Britain, is one of a series of studies on social security administration carried on under the auspices of the Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council.

The present volume deals with "General Features of the German System," "Administrative Organization and Staff Services," and "Administrative Procedures." Included in the report is a discussion of work relief, unemployment assistance, and vocational training and guidance. A 17-page conclusion summarizes the points most significant to American administrators.

JOINT LABOR COMMITTEE ON THE ILLINOIS UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACT

"The Illinois Unemployment Compensation Act." *American Federationist*, Vol. 45, No. 3 (March 1938), pp. 266-278.

The committee recommends a system of current reporting, repeal of merit rating, increased coverage and protection for the worker, and amendment of the section dealing with disqualifications for benefits. The reasons for these recommendations are discussed.

LEASK, SAMUEL, JR.

"Purposes and Effects of Merit Rating Explained to California Employers." California State Employment Service, *Employment News*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (February 1938), pp. 1-3.

The article points out the advantages of merit rating in terms of employment stabilization and includes description of the ways in which certain industries have stabilized their employment.

McCAFFREY, MAURICE P.

"Interstate Benefit Payment Plan To Be Used for Migratory Workers." California State Employment Service, *Employment News*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (February 1938), pp. 9-10.

A discussion of plans which have been adopted on an interstate basis for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits to multistate workers.

TIBBETTS, C. B.

"How Industry Can Help Reduce Unemployment Insurance Costs." California State Employment Service, *Employment News*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (February 1938), pp. 6, 10.

After explaining how the California Unemployment Reserves Act operates, the writer concludes that industry can help in reducing costs by stabilizing employment.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Survey of Employment Service Information. Washington, D. C., U. S. Government Printing Office, 1938. 200 pp.

An analysis of the characteristics of 5,460,092 persons seeking work through offices of the U. S. Employment Service on April 1, 1937, and of 3,128,880 persons placed by the Service between July 1936 and March 1937.

WEISS, HARRY

"Unemployment Prevention Through Unemployment Compensation." *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 53, No. 1 (March 1938), pp. 14-35.

This article examines the belief advanced by advocates of merit rating that unemployment prevention and relief can be combined successfully in the same legislation. It concludes that the merit-rating plans of many States are largely ineffective for the prevention of unemployment and seriously hinder the building up of adequate reserves.

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